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U.S. Acts to Support Dollar

Increases Funds for Intervening in Market

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (WP)—American officials, concerned by speculation against the dollar that brought it to daily new lows in foreign exchange markets, intervened actively today to stem the decline after activating a line of credit with the Bundesbank.

Following a hastily-called White House session chaired by Vice-President Walter Mondale, the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve announced an increase in the funds available to buy dollars so as to prop up the price of the dollar.

President Carter, in Paris for talks with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, was informed of and approved the decision.

U.S. efforts will be directed toward maintaining the strength of the dollar, President Carter said in Paris.

In New York, dealers said the Fed had begun "aggressive intervention" in the foreign exchange market immediately after the announcement, Reuters reported.

Dealing activity was reduced sharply and spreads between bid and asked prices widened dramatically, reflecting the hesitancy of traders to deal. However, this did not prevent the dollar from making substantial gains against the key currencies.

At the end of trading, the dollar was quoted at 2.13 deutsche marks—up almost 3 per cent from the new-low closing price set in Frankfurt today of 2.07 DM.

Against the Swiss franc, the dollar rose 5.4 per cent to 2.03 francs compared to the new-low closing of 1.916 francs in Zurich today.

The dollar gained almost 3 per cent against the French franc, quoted at 4.71 francs compared to the Paris closing of 4.63 francs.

The improvement against the yen was just

over 1 per cent—240.963 yen compared to the Tokyo closing of 237.175.

(In Bonn, a Finance Ministry spokesman said that "the federal government welcomes this agreement" and added that an official statement would probably be made tomorrow, AP-Dow Jones reported.)

In London, a Treasury spokesman said the British government welcomed the initiative to support the currency. He said the U.K. Treasury will not specifically be involved in the new support arrangement.

(In Zurich, a spokesman for the Swiss central bank said that the U.S. decision was "very welcome.")

Present at the White House session were Fed chairman Arthur Burns, Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, Economic Council chairman Charles Schultze, and White House adviser Stuart Eizenstat.

Sources stressed that the United States had not decided on "massive" intervention designed to fix the price of the dollar at a given level. Rather, the steps jointly announced by the Fed and the Treasury were designed to carry out a commitment made by President Carter on Dec. 21 that the United States, "in close consultation with our friends abroad, intervene to the extent necessary to counter disorderly conditions in the exchange markets."

Officials said that the markets had become more "disorderly" since then, and that intervention had been stepped up. When the government intervenes, it buys dollars with foreign currencies such as Swiss francs and deutsche marks.

Today's action was intended to provide yet another demonstration that European fears that the United States exhibits "benign neglect" about the recent depreciation of the dollar are misplaced.

The Fed-Treasury statement revealed that

Carter Favors Palestinian Role in Self-Determination

U.S. Leader Begins Paris Visit, Talks

PARIS, Jan. 4 (AP)—President Carter, starting a three-day visit to France, delighted crowds today with an impromptu stroll down the Champs Elysees with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

"Jimmy, Jimmy," crowds shouted as the Presidents, without topcoats and bare-headed in chilly, overcast weather, walked down the wide avenue in what Mr. Carter called the queen of cities.

Mr. Carter arrived at 3 p.m. after a meeting with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat at Aswan, Egypt. France is Mr. Carter's sixth stop in a nine-day trip to seven nations.

In a brief airport speech, Mr. Carter described U.S. relations with France as "special and rare," saying:

"Our approaches to specific questions may not always be the same, but our deep respect for the independence and leadership of France and our affection for your people have remained as strong for 200 years."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said, in his arrival message, "It is true that we may have different views on the paths to follow, but I am convinced that we will derive from our discussions useful elements to light up the road leading to a more fraternal, more united and more secure world."

Mr. Carter said they would discuss international economics, disarmament, energy, Middle East peace, relations with the Soviet Union and human rights in talks expected to last four hours.

Down the Avenue

From Orly Airport the Presidents motored to the Arc de Triomphe, where Mr. Carter placed a wreath on the tomb of France's unknown soldier. Instead of getting back into their limousine, the Presidents headed down the Avenue des Champs-Élysées on foot.

Smiling broadly and waving, the two leaders walked several hundred yards, stopping next to a huge billboard for the supercomputer on the Air France building. Then they climbed into a limousine to head for their first round of talks at the Elysee Palace.

Frenchmen and tourists, at first politely subdued in rows four to six deep along the avenue, rushed forward, and Mr. Carter stopped several times to shake hands.

Mr. Carter wore a light grey suit with a red tie. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing appeared more somber in a dark pinstriped suit with a vest and patterned blue tie.

They stood out sharply from their security guards, who were bundled in scarves and trenchcoats. At the Arc de Triomphe, Mr. Carter spoke with Lt. Col. Claude Lepoutre of the French 89th Infantry Regiment and asked him if his regiment had fought at Yortown in the American Revolution.

"I told the President the 89th was the successor to the unit of Louis XVI's army which fought there," the colonel said.

Omaha Beach Visit

Tomorrow, the two leaders are to visit the U.S. cemetery at Omaha Beach and the Normandy city of Bayeux.

Early this evening, in a speech to French-American organizations in the Palais des Congrès, Mr. Carter said:

"I told the President the 89th was the successor to the unit of Louis XVI's army which fought there," the colonel said.

Four men were seen running from the building, which also contains the offices of the Arab League. Witnesses described them as Arab and said two fled in a taxi while the other two vanished among crowds of shoppers in neighboring streets in the May-fair district.

James Neville, the police anti-terrorist commander, said there was nothing at this stage to link the Hammami killing with the deaths Saturday night of two Syrian Embassy staff members, killed when a bomb exploded in their parked car, also in May-fair.

Mr. Neville said the man suspected of killing Mr. Hammami was about 24. He said the man had telephoned Mr. Hammami earlier in the day for an appointment and apparently gained entry

into the building without difficulty. Arab diplomatic sources said there seemed to be no reason to link his death with the killing of the two Syrian Embassy officials.

They said Mr. Hammami had been identified for several years with the moderate wing of the PLO, which advocated a peaceful



IN EGYPT—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, President Carter and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat pose for photographers yesterday at the airport at Aswan.

Statement Follows Talk With Sadat

By Jonathan C. Randal

ASWAN, Egypt, Jan. 4 (WP)—President Carter today came within a hairbreadth of recognizing Palestinian right to self-determination during talks here with President Anwar Sadat designed to strengthen the Egyptian leader's hand.

Mr. Carter read a carefully drafted statement which sought to undo the damage inflicted last week when he embarrassed Mr. Sadat by opposing the creation of a Palestinian ministe on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip.

On emerging from the airport meeting place at the end of his 90-minute stopover, between visits to Saudi Arabia and France, Mr. Carter read his statement with this key passage:

"There must be a resolution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects. [The resolution of] the problem must recognize the living people and enable the Palestinians to participate in the determination of their own future."

His stress on solving "all aspects" of the Palestinian question implicitly was at odds with the standard Israeli thesis that only a refugee problem is involved—not the Palestinian right to self-

● Saudi Arabia reaffirms position that Israel must withdraw from occupied territories, Page 2.

determination as insisted on by the Arabs.

The passage marked the return of U.S. government invocation of Palestinian "legitimate rights." That wording was last significantly employed by the administration in the Oct. 1 U.S.-Soviet joint communiqué on the Middle East, which Mr. Carter later largely recanted under Israeli pressure.

A new new was the direct linking of such "legitimate rights" to "enable the Palestinians to participate in the determination of their own future."

A U.S. diplomat said privately, "Carter's just a hairbreadth away from (accepting) self-determination," which hitherto had been taboo in official U.S. pronouncements because of Israeli opposition.

Mr. Sadat himself said his talks with Mr. Carter had been "very intensive and fruitful," adding that "our views were identical." Without giving details, he added, "We have agreed on certain steps to keep the momentum of the peace process."

In his statement, Mr. Carter seemed willing to blur his own clear stand of last week that pleased Israel and undercut Mr. Sadat and other moderate Arabs directly or indirectly backing him, from Morocco to Saudi Arabia.

The key to Mr. Sadat's strategy is insistence that Israel accept the principle of eventual Palestinian self-determination even if its execution were postponed for a long period of time. So far Israel has shown no such disposition.

Implicit in Mr. Sadat's thinking is a desire to reassure Israel since any implementation of self-determination would be put off sufficiently long to allow moderate Palestinians to challenge the Palestine Liberation Organization for leadership of any eventual Palestinian state.

At the same time, Mr. Sadat (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Discourages U.S. Involvement

Ecevit Pledges Top Priority To Greece, Cyprus Problem

ANKARA, Jan. 4 (WP)—Turkish Premier-designate Bulent Ecevit said today he will give top priority to solving Turkey's differences with Greece and finding a final solution to the Cyprus crisis.

Asked if the United States could help, Mr. Ecevit said: "I would suggest that Turkey and Greece be left alone to solve their problems."

The 52-year-old Social Democrat, who is forming a center-left government following the collapse of rightist rule in Turkey, said he was not suggesting that the United States should not concern itself with the problems of its allies.

"But I am suggesting," he said in an interview, "that they should not get over-involved."

U.S. Congress imposed an arms and military aid embargo against the Turks following their 1974 invasion of Cyprus in an attempt to force their withdrawal. Congress' action soured Turkey's relations with the United States and weakened the southeast flank of NATO.

It also "increased the rigidity" of Greece, Mr. Ecevit said, "making our problems more difficult to solve."

He also blamed the impasse on previous rightist governments. "They were governments with no foreign policy," he said.

Mr. Ecevit said the government he was setting up would "reactivate foreign policy in Turkey."

"We shall give priority to our problems with our neighbors, namely our problems with Greece, and to bringing about a final and viable solution to the Cyprus issue," he said.

On political violence and the financial crisis in Turkey—two key factors which led to the downfall of Suleyman Demirel's dissent-ridden three-party coalition in a New Year's Eve vote of no confidence—Mr. Ecevit said he believed his government would be able to solve these problems by implementation of a coherent economic policy and by equitably applying the law.

On Turkey's future relations with NATO and the Common Market, Mr. Ecevit said: "We mean to continue our alliances and partnerships with our present allies and partners. But the starting point of all our international relations will be the historical and geographical reality that Turkey is a Middle Eastern and Balkan nation."

The Premier-designate said his government would seek better relations with all its neighbors, including the Soviet Union.

He said Turkey could provide the "missing link" between Iran (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



Bulent Ecevit

Peking to Ease Citizens' Ties To Chinese Residing Abroad

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Jan. 4 (WP)—Peking promised today to ease restrictions on Chinese travel abroad. The easing is considered by observers here to be part of a new campaign designed to facilitate an eventual Communist take-over of Taiwan.

The People's Daily newspaper published a statement, transmitted here by the Chinese news agency, on plans for a relaxation of Peking's policy toward the nearly 40 million Chinese who live outside the People's Republic and their relatives in China.

The statement, in the form of an article by a member of the Communist party's Central Committee, Liao Cheng-chin, said: "We should provide facilities for overseas Chinese, their family members in China and returned overseas Chinese to come to China on go ahead to visit their relatives, for foreign nationals of Chinese descent to visit their relatives in China or make a tour of the country as well as for Chinese citizens to go abroad for reunion with their relatives of foreign nationality, and we should simplify the procedure for

getting permission to enter or leave China."

Thousands of ethnic Chinese, including many U.S. residents, have been allowed to visit China each year to see relatives but residents of China with relatives overseas have rarely been allowed to travel abroad. Those who have applied for exit permits have sometimes been harassed by Chinese officials.

The promised policy changes seem clearly designed to improve Peking's image among overseas Chinese and in that way increase its ability to influence events in the anti-Communist Taiwan.

Taiwan has a policy of keeping its doors open to overseas Chinese. "The communities of ethnic Chinese in the world are important to the island's diplomacy and trade. Overseas Chinese investments in Taiwan exceed those of any foreign country. Any marked turn toward Peking among overseas Chinese would seriously affect the island's future and help demoralize its residents."

Mr. Liao said that giving over-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

U.S. Reports a Lull in Indochina Border War

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (NYT).—A border war between Cambodia and Vietnam has reached a temporary stalemate, with Vietnamese forces occupying as much as 400 square miles of Cambodian territory after an offensive last month, U.S. government officials reported yesterday.

They said that what had begun as skirmishing on the disputed frontier in 1973 between Khmer Rouge and Viet Cong guerrilla squads had escalated to sporadic fighting between regular army units since 1975 and to full-scale battles from September into December—leaving thousands dead and wounded.

Tanks and armored cars have been deployed by both sides and, last month, Vietnam used U.S.-built A-1H propeller-driven fighter-bombers for close support of ground troops on several occasions.

U.S. officials, deriving informa-

Vietnam's Units Are Said to Hold Cambodia Area During Stalemate

tion mainly from electronic monitoring of radio signals from the combat area, said there was no evidence of Chinese advisers in the field on the Cambodian side, although they said it was plain that Cambodia had Chinese weapons and ammunition, while Vietnam was employing mainly Soviet-made arms.

Border Conflict

The ill-defined frontier, a vestige of colonial rule when France dominated both countries, is being contested particularly in a region locally known as the Parrot's Beak, a Cambodian salient reaching 30 miles southeastward into Vietnam's Tay Ninh Province.

But United States officials said other areas were also in dispute, including some islands in

the Gulf of Siam which traded hands after battles between landing parties and occupying forces in 1975, accompanied by sea fights between small patrol craft of the two nations.

They said as far as could be determined, Vietnam had committed elements of eight divisions, about 60,000 troops, to the struggle and that they appeared to be in control of most of Cambodia's Svay Rieng Province, although not the provincial capital, Svay Rieng, itself.

The U.S. officials estimated that Cambodia had counterposed a force of 20,000 to 25,000 troops.

The U.S. officials said none of the estimates on troop strengths or movements were precise, since they were based on a combination of radio signal monitoring and

diplomatic and intelligence reports. Information from the Vietnamese side was fairly ample, they added, saying also that the Cambodian radio communications were sparse.

Vietnamese strategy appears to be to hold a sizable chunk of Cambodian territory until its Communist neighbor accedes to negotiations on the frontier disputes, the U.S. officials said, while Cambodia's goal apparently is to obtain the most generous possible recognition of its border claims.

Cambodia had also challenged Thai and Laotian frontiers by force earlier this year.

The Phnom Penh radio said in broadcasts monitored yesterday that Cambodia would not negotiate until Vietnamese troops were withdrawn.

There had been desultory attempts at negotiation between Democratic Cambodia, the government established after the U.S. withdrawal from Indochina in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Regarded as Moderate on Israel

PLO Envoy in London Is Slain by Gunman

LONDON, Jan. 4 (Reuters).—Said Hammami, chief representative here of the Palestine Liberation Organization and an advocate of coexistence with Israel, was shot and killed today in his basement office.

The police said he was killed in a hail of bullets fired by a young man, believed also to be an Arab who apparently had an appointment to meet Mr. Hammami.

Four men were seen running from the building, which also contains the offices of the Arab League. Witnesses described them as Arab and said two fled in a taxi while the other two vanished among crowds of shoppers in neighboring streets in the May-fair district.

James Neville, the police anti-terrorist commander, said there was nothing at this stage to link the Hammami killing with the deaths Saturday night of two Syrian Embassy staff members, killed when a bomb exploded in their parked car, also in May-fair.

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into the building without difficulty. Arab diplomatic sources said there seemed to be no reason to link his death with the killing of the two Syrian Embassy officials.

They said Mr. Hammami had been identified for several years with the moderate wing of the PLO, which advocated a peaceful

settlement in the Middle East and to which Syria continues to be committed.

Middle East observers in London said Mr. Hammami was seen as a liberal in the turmoil of the Arab world after President Anwar Sadat's peace initiative with Israel.

In a 1975 magazine article, Mr. Hammami said the PLO's ultimate aim was a state of partnership covering the whole area of "Israel/Palestine." If a Palestinian state could be set up on territory recovered from Israel, then the PLO could pursue its ultimate aim by nonviolent and evolutionary means.

Last October he helped to organize a seminar in London at which Arabs and Israelis discussed the Middle East problem. It was not clear whether he supported President Sadat's initiative, but one observer said he had not been critical of the Egyptian leader's thinking.

PLO Fledges Revenge

BEIRUT, Jan. 4 (UPI).—The PLO today vowed revenge against the "murderers" of Mr. Hammami and said it was holding the British government responsible for the murder until the identity of the assailants was revealed.

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Brazil President Reportedly Picks His Successor

BRASILIA, Jan. 4 (UPI).—President Ernesto Geisel has chosen military intelligence chief Gen. Joao Baptista Figueiredo to succeed him, ordering him to accept the candidacy after Gen. Figueiredo at first declined, military sources said today.

The sources said that Gen. Hugo Abreu, military Cabinet chief, resigned as a result of Gen. Figueiredo's candidacy. Gen. Abreu was a key supporter of hard-line former army minister Gen. Sylvio Frota, Gen. Figueiredo's chief rival until Gen. Geisel fired him in October.

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GAO Report Calls for Confrontation

More Active U.S. Role Urged In Dealing With Oil Exporters

By Steven Rattner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (NYT).—The United States government should take a more activist role in dealing with multinational oil companies and oil-exporting countries, according to a controversial report by the General Accounting Office.

The report by the GAO, the investigative arm of Congress, stops short of advocating specific approaches but suggests a number of alternatives, such as reconsideration of favorable trade terms—that could be used as levers to encourage lower oil prices.

Despite the lack of detailed recommendations, the report's tone is one of confrontation suggestive of approaches considered briefly during 1973-74 but not during recent years.

The United States' attitude should be one of maximizing our nonenergy leverage with these nations to redress the current imbalance which has developed from our energy dependence," the report said.

Carter Trip
The release of the report, which was more than a year in the making, was timed to coincide with the arrival of President Carter in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, yesterday, one source said.

The report has already generated opposition both within the GAO and within other departments of the federal government. A particularly vocal critic, the State Department, termed the analysis "not well founded."

"The United States has more to gain through seeking cooperation with the oil producers than by confronting them," Julius E. Kinnear, assistant secretary for economic and business affairs, commented. "Our oil supply and price objectives require affirmative cooperation from them, especially from Saudi Arabia, in increasing production to meet world needs and mitigate price pressures."

The report was also reportedly the subject of controversy within the GAO, where some staff members felt that the confrontational approach suggested has already been discredited.

One major area for government involvement, the report contends, is in the acquisition of crude oil by the companies. For example, to prevent unilateral price increases, the government could allow importation of crude oil at prices in effect at the time a contract between the producing country and the company was signed.

Another avenue for consideration would be to encourage development of foreign energy resources outside of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. This could be done by aid for energy development in the less developed countries, for example. Both to aid this approach and for more general reasons, the federal government should take a strong stand against abrogation of contracts with companies or expropriation of company property, the report recommends.

And in addition to terms of trade, the United States and other industrialized countries have other leverage over the OPEC nations, according to the GAO. For example, the OPEC members are heavily dependent on the West for imports of goods, services and technologies. In 1976, United States exports to OPEC nations totaled \$12.6 billion.

Some OPEC nations are dependent on the West for military technology, and those with balance-of-payments surpluses need secure places to invest their money, the report notes.

"OPEC Dependence"
"All of the above areas of OPEC dependence on the United States provide opportunities for the United States to influence the OPEC nations' crude oil production and pricing decisions," the GAO contends.

However, the formal recommendations of the report urge only that various Cabinet officials develop plans along the lines suggested by the GAO. At the same time, the report states that the United States should support for the binding nature of contracts between foreign governments and United States corporations.

Wants to Reduce Charges

Case Against FBI Ex-Agent Angers Judge

By Ronald J. Ostrow

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—A federal judge, sharply critical of the government's first attempted prosecution involving allegedly illegal FBI investigative tactics, indicated yesterday that he would dismiss portions of the indictment.

U.S. District Judge Kevin Duffy, contending that the government had included insufficient details in its indictment of former FBI supervisor John Kearney, said that the prosecution would have six months to "clean up this indictment" if he did drop some charges.

"We're early enough in this thing where the government can clean up the indictment," Judge Duffy said at a hearing on defense motions to drop some charges.

House Panel Calls Park in Bribery Probe
WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP).—The House Ethics Committee, as planned, issued today a subpoena for the testimony of Congressman John Park, a figure in the Korean bribery investigation.

The committee chairman, Rep. John P. J. D. G. said that the subpoena calls for Mr. Park's "personal appearance" before the panel.

"I have directed that it be served upon Mr. Park as soon as he enters the jurisdiction of the United States," Rep. P. J. D. G. said. "The subpoena will require that he remain until such time as his testimony before the committee has been completed," he said.

The Justice Department announced last Friday an agreement with South Korean authorities under which Mr. Park will receive immunity from prosecution in exchange for his testimony in U.S. courts on his alleged influence-buying activities among members of Congress and other government officials.

House Role Overlooked
But that agreement did not commit Mr. Park to testify before congressional committees and Rep. P. J. D. G. reacted angrily, promising that a subpoena would be issued by the Ethics panel. The chairman denounced the agreement as "a facade" and said: "Congress will not sit idly by and accept this insult."

Mr. Park, a millionaire rice broker formerly based here in Washington, left the United States in October, 1976, and eventually resettled in his native South Korea.

A federal grand jury subsequently indicted him on bribery and conspiracy charges, but he refused to return to this country to face those charges.

Under last week's agreement, the indictment will be dismissed after Mr. Park has given "truthful testimony" in U.S. courts about his dealings with U.S. officials and about any allegedly illegal activities by those officials.

12 in Basque Area Detained by Spain

MADRID, Jan. 4 (UPI).—Police in the Basque region have arrested 12 persons as suspects in the theft last week of 2,585 pounds of explosives and in acts of terrorism, but released most of them after questioning, the national news agency Cifra said yesterday.

The agency also reported that police have set up numerous roadblocks between San Sebastian and the French border in a search for Basque guerrillas.

Earlier, officials announced that a regional commander of the paramilitary Civil Guard was dismissed on government orders and several other Civil Guard officers punished for negligence in connection with the theft of the explosives in two holdups. Police suspect that ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty), a separatist guerrilla group, stole the explosives.

Police, Army Shootout Kills 7 in Philippines

ZAMBOANGA CITY, the Philippines, Jan. 4 (UPI).—A half-hour gunfight between national policemen and army soldiers in a crowded tourist district today killed seven persons and wounded nine authorities said.

They said that the shootout may have been triggered by an altercation at a checkpoint in front of an army command post here. Almost all the dead and wounded were military personnel.



AT OMAHA BEACH—American soldiers look over a memorial at World War II invasion site yesterday. They will be on hand as guard of honor today during Mr. Carter's visit.

To Replace Commission With Two Agencies

Carter to Propose New Civil Service Board

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (NYT).—President Carter plans to send Congress next month legislation to abolish the 85-year-old Civil Service Commission and replace it with two agencies, one of them independent of the White House.

Commission officials said yesterday that the proposed legislation was intended to end the kind of abuses of the Civil Service system that the Carter administration believes took place under former President Richard Nixon. In that connection, a federal grand jury last week subpoenaed

several commission officials to testify on alleged abuses during the Nixon years.

The commission was created to keep politics out of the Civil Service, whose hirings and promotions were to be based solely on merit. However, officials of the Nixon administration have been accused of ordering the hirings and promotion of federal employees for political reasons. These allegations, and the destruction of Civil Service Commission records during that period, are among the matters being investigated by the grand jury.

Commission officials have said that the way the agency is presently set up it is difficult to resist White House pressure.

They have spoken of a conflict of interest because of the commission's dual role as personnel manager and protector of employee rights.

The proposed legislation would create an office of personnel management which would be the personnel manager of the more than two million federal employees under the commission's jurisdiction. There are 2.8 million federal employees.

The legislation also would create a merit system protection board, which would be an independent, regulatory agency not subject to presidential direction. This agency would perform the quasi-judicial functions now carried out by commission members.

Fixed Terms Sought
The board's members would be appointed for a fixed term and could not be reappointed. At present, the three members of the Civil Service Commission may be reappointed, and it is believed that the hope of reappointment makes a member vulnerable to presidential pressure. Moreover, commission members are considered part of the administration's management team, another factor promoting acquiescence to presidential demands.

The administration also plans to send Congress a Civil Service reform bill. This legislation would put out of automatic pay increases for some federal employees and create instead a system of merit increases.

The legislation also would protect "whistle-blowers"—persons who call attention to irregularities within the system. In the past, such employees have sometimes been demoted or forced out of the service by superiors who were themselves party to the alleged irregularities.

Portuguese Airline Faces New Strike
LISBON, Jan. 4 (Reuters).—Portugal's troubled national airline, TAP, faces a costly new strike on Friday after flight crews tonight gave 48-hour notice that they would stop work in a dispute over pay claims, a union spokesman said.

Five days ago a weeklong strike by TAP's 340 pilots ended. That strike disrupted holiday schedules.

Pair Lived in Netherlands

W. Germany Holds 2 Charges They Spied for Eastern Bloc

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, Jan. 4 (AP).—Federal Chief Prosecutor Kurt Rehmann announced today that West German police have arrested an East German couple on "urgent suspicion" of spying on Western military installations from their base in the Netherlands.

His announcement came after the Dutch Justice Ministry in The Hague said that Dutch police had searched the apartment where the couple lived in Sittard and had confiscated material "which may be connected with espionage activities."

A statement issued by Mr. Rehmann's office said that Ernst Shadock and his wife, Marie-Luise, were detained by German police during a visit to the Rhine and resort town of Bad Neuenahr on Dec. 23.

The next day, they were formally arrested "under urgent suspicion of spying on secret agents for an eastern power," the statement said.

It said that the alleged East German spies had lived in Sittard, near the Dutch-German border, under the false names Werner and Edith Pasewald.

Investigations indicated that they focused their alleged espionage activities over several years against "military installations of West Germany and its NATO allies," the statement said.

The Dutch Justice Ministry said that the couple's home in Sittard had been searched at the request of German authorities and that the results of the investigation were being sent to West Germany.

A spokesman did not give further details. But the Amsterdam evening newspaper Het Parool reported that the alleged spies had lived in Sittard since 1975 as owners of a lighting installation firm.

Het Parool added without attribution that the couple had been under police surveillance for some time.

Workers Vote To End Strike at Lockheed Plants

BURBANK, Calif., Jan. 4.—Production workers at Lockheed Corp. plants in Southern California voted this week to accept a company offer and return to work after a 12-week strike, one of the longest in the history of the aerospace industry, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Members of the International Association of Machinists approved the three-year contract by a margin of more than 7 to 1—3,471 for acceptance and 1,312 against.

The ballots reversed results of a union election held Wednesday in which Lockheed workers at Burbank and Palmdale voted by a narrow margin, 1,636 to 1,553, not to accept essentially the same company offer.

However, last week's vote was held in a heavy rain, which union officials said resulted in a poor turnout.

The company also made minor modifications to its proposal, although one area of change dealt with the question of no reemployment following the strike, which was an emotionally charged issue.

The union, at the start of the strike Oct. 10, represented about 8,500 workers at Lockheed's southern California subsidiary, Lockheed-California Co., whose major product is the L-1011 commercial jetliner.

China to Rebuild Destroyed City

PEKING, Jan. 4 (Reuters).—A new city is to be built at Tangshan, which was reduced to rubble by an earthquake in 1976.

Communist party chairman Huo Xue-feng visited the city on New Year's Day to congratulate the survivors on their efforts in restoring production. The visit was reported prominently in the Chinese press yesterday.

Tangshan, 100 miles northeast of Peking, was destroyed on July 28, 1976, by an earthquake that killed an estimated 750,000 inhabitants.

Workers Vote To End Strike at Lockheed Plants

BURBANK, Calif., Jan. 4.—Production workers at Lockheed Corp. plants in Southern California voted this week to accept a company offer and return to work after a 12-week strike, one of the longest in the history of the aerospace industry, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Members of the International Association of Machinists approved the three-year contract by a margin of more than 7 to 1—3,471 for acceptance and 1,312 against.

The ballots reversed results of a union election held Wednesday in which Lockheed workers at Burbank and Palmdale voted by a narrow margin, 1,636 to 1,553, not to accept essentially the same company offer.

However, last week's vote was held in a heavy rain, which union officials said resulted in a poor turnout.

The company also made minor modifications to its proposal, although one area of change dealt with the question of no reemployment following the strike, which was an emotionally charged issue.

The union, at the start of the strike Oct. 10, represented about 8,500 workers at Lockheed's southern California subsidiary, Lockheed-California Co., whose major product is the L-1011 commercial jetliner.

China to Rebuild Destroyed City

PEKING, Jan. 4 (Reuters).—A new city is to be built at Tangshan, which was reduced to rubble by an earthquake in 1976.

Communist party chairman Huo Xue-feng visited the city on New Year's Day to congratulate the survivors on their efforts in restoring production. The visit was reported prominently in the Chinese press yesterday.

Tangshan, 100 miles northeast of Peking, was destroyed on July 28, 1976, by an earthquake that killed an estimated 750,000 inhabitants.

New Federal Loans Called Unneeded

Senate Panel Rejects N.Y.C. Aid

By Lee Dembart

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (NYT).—The chairman and the senior minority member of the Senate Banking Committee have told President Carter that New York City should not need or get any additional federal loans after the current seasonal loan program expires on June 30.

In a 13-page letter sent to the White House over Christmas, a week after the committee held hearings on the city's fiscal situation, Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., the committee chairman, and Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., its senior Republican, told Mr. Carter that New York should be able to do its own financing later this year.

They said that a strict financial plan, combined with increased state, pension-fund and bank loans to the city, would enable it to meet all of its financial needs—both long-term and short-term—for the next three years. Unless the senators change their position, their opposition would be a virtual roadblock to continued federal help to New York. But a senior official in the Treasury Department said that it could be shown that the city had not been successful in achieving the alternate financing plan that the senators suggest, Sen. Proxmire might yet be willing to accept seasonal loans.

Ford Battles
The battle over the federal loans appeared to be shaping up like the one in 1975, when President Gerald R. Ford's administration resolutely opposed any federal help until the last minute. When it agreed to the seasonal loans it said its opposition had forced New York into making economies.

This time the White House has not yet decided what position it will take on continued loans to New York. But Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal has indicated he will recommend continuing the seasonal loans, but gradually reduce them to zero. Felix Rohatyn, the chairman of the Municipal Assistance Corporation in New York, has repeatedly said that seasonal loans are not enough and that long-term help is essential to restore the city to solvency.

But Sen. Proxmire and Sen. Brooke scorned that view. "Based on information obtained in the hearings and elsewhere," they wrote, "we are yet to be convinced that further financial assistance from the federal government is needed for New York City to be able to meet its financing needs and avoid bankruptcy after June 30, 1978."

At another point, they said: "Moreover, we also believe that a renewal of the New York City loan would not necessarily serve the best interests of the federal government or the nation."

Other Municipalities
New loans, they said, would encourage other municipalities to be profligate, knowing that Washington would bail them out. In

addition, they wrote, "a continuation of the federal loan program will of necessity involve both the Congress and the executive branch in making judgments on the internal affairs of New York City," including matters of wage rates, tax cuts, tuition at the City University, rent control and "salaries for members of the City Council."

Sen. Proxmire and Sen. Brooke have already been publicly critical of extending additional loans to New York, but their letter represented a hardening of their position along with a proposed alternate financing mechanism.

Nostalgic for the Past

U.S. Professors Are Found Gloomy on Jobs in Survey

By Bill Peterson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (WP).—American college professors have become so gloomy about their lot in life that one in four has seriously considered leaving the world of academe during the last two years.

Some, troubled by their paychecks and students but have thought less seriously about quitting, while 38 per cent of them have looked for jobs at other colleges, according to a survey of 4,400 professors at 161 campuses.

The survey, the third such made since 1968, found a pervasive mood of pessimism. Researchers Seymour Martin Lipset of Stanford and Everett Carl Ladd Jr. of the University of Connecticut laid much of the blame for this on the jangling off—and in some cases decline—of university enrollments and budgets around the country.

This has threatened the economic status and future of thousands of professors, they say. Tenured jobs for young professors and advancement for older ones have dried up. Graduate school enrollments have dropped, and some research projects have been cut back.

Ford Was Better
"There's a general feeling that the past was better than the future," says Mr. Lipset. "From 1950 to 1965 was the golden age of academe. Facilities saw a tremendous growth in enrollment, prestige, building and salaries that carried on for almost another decade. Now they realize that's over."

"Higher education for the last several years has been losing its claim for resources," Mr. Ladd adds. "A lot of items suggest a high degree of cynicism and distrust of the educational establishment."

But the uneasiness goes far beyond economics. Professors, the survey found, feel increasingly unappreciated and put upon. Many doubt their own worth and no longer have education change society.

They give the colleges where they work poor marks. Standards, they say, have fallen, many students are unprepared, teaching isn't what it should be, and two of every three professors feel they've been too soft with students.

Age Not a Factor
The age of professors had little to do with their attitudes. "The young are as unhappy as the old, and instructors as critical as full professors," Mr. Ladd and Mr. Lipset wrote in the Chronicle of Higher Education, which is printing articles based on the survey. "Nostalgia for the 'good old days' is as strong among those who never taught in them as within the senior faculty."

"Professors, surely, are now restless, dissatisfied and strikingly lacking in the confidence in the efficacy and organization of the institution over which they preside," they added.

Among those surveyed, they found:
• Only 4 per cent think colleges hold "the privileged position of public favor that was theirs in the 1960s."

• Only 39 per cent didn't think about leaving the academic world during the last two years.
• A widespread feeling that the professors had contributed to campus problems. All but 6 per cent, for instance, said "grade inflation" had become a major factor on their campuses. Eighty per cent said standards had deteriorated in higher education.

• Virtually all said that many young are as unhappy as the old, and instructors as critical as full professors.

French Seize Cocaine
PARIS, Jan. 4 (Reuters).—Airport customs officers said they found 85 kilograms of cocaine, worth an estimated 5 million francs (\$1 million), concealed in the luggage of a Bolivian hairdresser who arrived from Lima today.

6 Belfast Youths Shot by Soldiers
BELFAST, Jan. 4 (Reuters).—Six youths received gunshot wounds when British soldiers fired on a car that smashed through two army checkpoints here today.

The car was driven through the first checkpoint at the Glen Road-Falls Road intersection in the Republican Andersonstown district and then through the second roadblock where an army patrol opened fire. The car did not stop but was found abandoned nearby. It was badly bloodstained.

A civilian ambulance was later called to a home in the city to take fire injured youths to the hospital. Another was taken to hospital by car. Police picked up a seventh youth, who was unhurt, for questioning.

Gilbert Roberts, Bridge Builder, Dead in London

LONDON, Jan. 4 (Reuters).—Sir Gilbert Roberts, 78, a leading engineer and bridge builder, died here Sunday after a heart attack at his home, his family announced today.

His designs included the Auckland harbor bridge in New Zealand, the Volta bridge in Ghana, Scotland's Firth of Forth road bridge, the bridge across the Bosphorus, radio telescopes for Canada and Australia, new types of prefabricated landing craft and a 500-ton crane for Cadiz's harbor shipyard.

He was also a pioneer in new construction methods and took the lead in using high-tensile steel, electric-arc welding and ways of constructing power stations that have been adopted by other builders.

Sir Gilbert was elected a fellow of the Royal Society and of the Imperial College of Science.

Sir Alan Walker
LONDON, Jan. 4 (AP).—Sir Alan Walker, 68, chairman of the Thomas Cook travel group and a deputy chairman of the Midland Bank, died yesterday at the bank's City of London headquarters.

Sir Alan was president of Bass Charrington, the brewers, and also member of the British Railways Board.

Cyril Emanuel King
CHARLOTTE AMALIE, Virgin Islands, Jan. 4 (AP).—Cyril Emanuel King, 56, governor of the U.S. Virgin Islands, has died of stomach cancer. Acting Gov. Juan Luis was sworn in as governor after Mr. King's death on Monday.

Mr. King was the first black staff member of the U.S. Senate and the second popularly elected governor in the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Tsunenori Kaya
TOKYO, Jan. 4 (AP).—Tsunenori Kaya, 77, a former prince and cousin of Empress Nagako, died of a heart ailment yesterday at his home in Chiba, east of Tokyo. He was a leading general during World War II.

Antonio Lara Gavilan
MADRID, Jan. 4 (AP).—Spanish humorist and writer Antonio "Tono" Lara Gavilan, 81, died today at the Red Cross Hospital, doctors said.

6. Somebody's birthday.

(Another good reason to call home.)
An international call is the next best thing to being there.

The Basic Indochinese War

When one remembers the long, deadly struggle in Indochina that followed the Japanese invasion—war against the Japanese, against France, against the United States, between Communists and non-Communists—it is not easy to assign the proper importance to skirmishes on Cambodia's frontiers. After all, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam are all Communist now, in one form or another. France and the United States have withdrawn. The Soviet Union and China are playing roles in Indochina, but how significant is difficult to say precisely.

But there is still war in Indochina, a war that this region has known for centuries. And it cannot be lightly dismissed.

After all, the territory the hermit kingdom of the Khmers in Cambodia is trying to seize or to protect played no small role in the earlier fighting. The Ho Chi Minh Trail was, to South Vietnam and the United States, a passageway for troops and equipment from the north. To the Cambodians, of whatever allegiance (including, eventually, the Communists), it was a Vietnamese seizure of Khmer territory, of a kind which, on both sides, had marred so much of their history. It is rather ironic that many Americans

still regard the incursion of their forces into Cambodia as a criminal violation of neutrality. That incursion was critical in developing the activist antiwar mood in the United States. But now the Cambodians are going back to their real problem: rivalry with the Vietnamese.

Such violent revisions of attitudes are common to almost all the nationalities that are emerging from imperialism—from Northern Ireland to Indonesia; in the Western Sahara and the African Horn. Some of them are virtually inevitable, because imperialism took little account of demography, and demography can make its mark with fire and sword as well as around a conference table.

But violent methods not only bring the threat of death to those immediately concerned, to Indochinese villagers and Saharan nomads. The world, for all its present fragmentation, is still more closely bound by common needs and aspirations than ever before in human history. What happens between Cambodia and the rest of the Asian Balkans affects the Chinese and the Russians, the East and the West. It must be closely watched, for it is explosive in potential.

The Reporter and the Spy

As a New York Times article (EHT, Jan. 3) demonstrates, the American press has a piece of unfinished business with the Central Intelligence Agency that is also public business: the use of reporters as spies. With information that is more than 10 and 20 years old, but still hard to come by, the article offers further evidence of what has been widely suspected and sketchily, sometimes wrongly, reported. The CIA once used the credentials of American news organizations as "cover" for a dozen or more of its operatives around the world. It owned or subsidized more than 50 news organizations to create other cover and to spread pro-American views as well as propaganda and lies in ways that often made Americans and foreigners the victims of misinformation. It paid between 30 and 100 American journalists for various intelligence errands, mostly reportorial in nature, and it found some others "useful" without pay.

Practically as well as philosophically, this was wrong. American readers have a right to assurance that the journalists they trust for information are not in any sense accountable to unseen paymasters. And foreign sources of news and the international consumers of American news have a right to expect that governmental purposes do not influence the process of reporting and editing. American reporters in many places, notably the Communist nations, often have had a hard enough time dispelling suspicions that they were spies without having even a few of their colleagues turn out to have been in the pay of the CIA.

These are the reasons we have persistently badgered the CIA to confront its past practices openly, to acknowledge whatever may have occurred in another time and to make clear that it will henceforth respect the independence of journalism.

To understand the collaborations of the

past, it is useful to remember the context in which they developed. Some confidential contact between reporters and CIA functionaries has always been mutually useful. Both groups trade in information and analysis and often instruct one another with fact and insight. For journalists, such contacts are no less proper than similar exchanges with diplomats or military officers of many nations.

As these contacts developed in the years of bitter cold war hostilities, American journalists and officials often grew to feel that they were natural allies in a common struggle for freedom. And from that mood grew a few direct enlistments of reporters, sometimes with the knowledge of their editors. It may have been understandable at the time, and was rarely only mercenary, but the confusion of roles was wrong.

The CIA has now promised that it will not normally enter into any clandestine relationship with a full-time or part-time journalist, of any nationality, who is authorized to represent an American news organization. The agency has also ruled out any dealings with "nonjournalist" employees of news organizations unless the organization approves. We welcome the new regulation because it suggests that the CIA finally understands the benefits of its restraint in this area. Only the innocent will conclude, however, that the vigilance of the press can therefore be relaxed. We have two obligations here: One is to make certain that no one representing The Times is being paid or importuned to be an intelligence operative for any government. The other is to seek information wherever we can find it, whether from the CIA or anyone else. We are confident that we know how to distinguish between pursuing the news and running errands for government.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Carter and Tax Cuts

President Carter has made clear his intention to administer a fiscal stimulus to the economy through tax cuts in the spring. He believes that the danger of renewed recession now outweighs that of a resurgence in inflation. There are increasing signs that world growth, which has been much less than hoped and indeed expected this year, will be even more disappointing next. The possibility of a slump in 1978 is a real one. In this context, the willingness of America to lead all the other industrialized nations must be welcomed. It is, however, essential that a firm grip on the money supply is maintained in the United States as elsewhere. Mr. G. William Miller's role as new chairman of the Federal Reserve Board will thus be crucial.

A monetary policy which combined with fiscal policy to keep inflation under control while effectively attacking unemployment would be fine if it were feasible. It may prove, however, that the only monetary policy which controls inflation is one which slows growth through its effect on interest rates. If so, Mr. Miller will have to fight hard for monetary control.

—From The Times (London).

Zambia in the Dumps

Zambia is in a state of economic and political depression. Sooner or later it may have to ask for a debt moratorium. It is customary in Lusaka to blame the situation on the colonial legacy, in particular a one-sided dependence on copper (overlooking the fact that the original pre-independence plan was for Zambia to form an economic federation with Rhodesia and Malawi, which would have made sense). But in fact the country's economic downfall is due to internal mismanagement of its potentially valuable minerals and agriculture. Less than 1 per cent of the land is under cultivation; production and productivity are falling; food now has to be imported, and Lusaka is forced to borrow abroad to finance its budget in spite of its copper exports. The apathy of many officials has made nonsense of the grandiose plans, and corruption is rife. A recent check by hired European consultants revealed that half the state-owned fleet of thousands of trucks existed only on paper. The only answer was to order more; no one seemed worried about the losses. No wonder Zambia's President Kaunda is now sometimes seen weeping in public.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 5, 1903

NEW YORK—The Sun had a long editorial on advertising, in which it said it had come to pass that among the more interesting contents of the daily newspapers are its advertisements. There are not merely a catalogue of articles on sale and a directory to specific establishments from which they are obtainable, but are in a literary and artistic form that invites attention and provokes interest.

Fifty Years Ago

January 5, 1928

PARIS—As every taxi patron in Paris is well aware, after 11 p.m. the fare is doubled. But no taxi user or taxi driver or police agent in the entire city knows whether a taxi hired before the hour and released after it operates on the day or the night rate. M. Chappelle, the prefect of police, has declared himself unable to give an opinion on the question but has said that it is under study.



Oh, Rubbish; It's Turning Into an Issue

By Jonathan Power

GLENNIDDING, Cumbria, England—In Newhaven in the north of England there are some interesting developments to report—at the town rubbish tip.

It happens on Sundays when the tip's gates are closed. Two years ago officials found that when they came to work on Monday the gates were blocked by piles of rubbish. Sensibly, they provided a skip.

Within weeks they had to provide six men, women and children were, in the words of one observer, "carrying bags, sacks, pushing prams laden with rubbish, driving up in small saloons, large estate cars and dormobiles, from dawn to dusk every Sunday."

That was not all. "A spot check the other Sunday showed that at least 60 per cent of people who arrived with their own rubbish went away with a portion of someone else's. After they've added to the general pile, they begin, at first casually, turning a magazine diffidently over with a toe, and then with increasing vigor, heaving bigger items aside to get at the prizes hidden beneath, and subconsciously looking their regulations into the car."

Garbage Bounty

This tale brought back vivid memories of when I was an impecunious graduate student at the University of Wisconsin in 1964. Indeed, I would have been if it hadn't been for the generosity of the wife of the university president, who let me clear her floors for a dollar an hour. My wife and I used to wander along the neighborhood streets on garbage night, picking up a table here and a suitcase there. By our standards they were in mint condition. Fresh from living in the interior of Tennessee, we felt that this unexpected bounty from a society 40 times as rich was not to be missed.

The world now is a little more conscious of what it throws away than it was a decade or so ago. Not only the folks of Newhaven but the city of Leningrad, long regarded as the first major city to attempt to recycle all its garbage, has recycling plant opened in 1973, processing 25 per cent of the town's rubbish and producing compost and marketable chemicals and metal.

In the United States a number of states—in the face of bitter opposition from the industry lobby—have outlawed nonrecyclable cans and bottles. The results have been dramatic. In Oregon, where the legislation is most advanced, the beer can, which used to have 33 per cent of the market, now has only 4 per cent. The nonrecyclable bottle, which once accounted for 31 per cent of the market, has been virtually eliminated. Beverage containers litter is down by 20 per cent.

Not everyone is happy: The chairman of the American Can Co., William May, has been quoted as saying, "We must use every tool available to combat bottle referendums where Communists or people with Communist ideas are trying to get

[other] states to go the way of Oregon."

In Europe, Norway, Finland and Sweden have legislation similar to Oregon's. In Switzerland cans soon will be taxed to cover their disposal costs. A French law of 1975 stipulates that waste disposal must be organized in such a way as to facilitate the recovery of materials or of energy. In Britain, Denmark and West Germany 45 per cent of new paper products are made of recycled paper.

For all the progress, rubbish is still not the hot political issue it should be. In Britain no one complains that we still throw away 140 million pounds worth of glass containers a year. In the United States the annual national trash heap includes 17 billion cans, 38 billion bottles and jars, 7.8 million television sets, 7 million cars and trucks and 35 million tons of paper.

In France, which has moved in 10 years from being one of the dirtiest to one of the cleanest countries, ex-Prime Minister Chirac has tried to turn back the clock. Running for mayor of Paris last year, he threatened to get rid of all the immigrant workers who clean the streets with high beams and to substitute mechanical cleaners. Before he spoke he should have checked on those U.S. cities which made a similar move 30 or 40 years ago—the rubbish is still there in all those cracks, ruins, crevices and recesses where technology cannot reach.

In the Mediterranean it is now almost impossible to find a rubbishless beach. Plastic bottles and bags, soft-drink cans and old shoes litter beach after beach. Last year my small daughters, inspired perhaps by their parents' groans, "spontaneously" went down to the beach where we were

on holiday in Italy and filled three big bags of rubbish. They then, with a "little help," dumped these on the mayor's doorstep. Also, they didn't shoot or sabotage in local fashion and the beach soon returned to its former glory.

A few months later we were back in Italy. One Saturday we came to where the road ended, took the cable railway high into the Alps, then walked through low pine forests set against a deep blue sky. We followed the course of a stream of pristine purity, up and around the mountain we climbed and there suddenly before us was a green valley set with the small wooden summer houses of the shepherds and cheesemakers. Rubbish? I even forgot the word. Cars? They did not exist. Noise? Only the birds and the cow bells. Tell you about where it is? No. You'd spoil it.

Humphrey: A Special Gallantry

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Much has been written about Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey in the face of death, but this does not quite explain why so many people who fought him for so many years are now expressing their respect and even affection. It is not his view of death, but his view of life that moves those here who know him best. He fought the battles of his age with fierce and often excessive partisan energy, but he never failed to remember that he had to fight in such a way that when the particular legislative struggles were over, he had to go on living and working with his opponents on other issues. He has always been quite sure on this point: that everything was subject to change and change, and that he should always, if possible, avoid making personal enemies while fighting the issues that divided the nation.

Reconciliation

That is why there is now such an outpouring of tributes here. For while in early years in Washington he made a lot of friends because he wasn't afraid to make enemies, he always had the gift of reconciliation, of criticizing and accepting criticism in the House and Senate without showing any personal resentment. It may be that these same amiable qualities of getting along with people cost him the presidency in his close contest with Richard Nixon in the election of 1968. For he did not agree with Lyndon Johnson's Vietnam policy, which divided and infuriated the Democratic party, but still he could not, with his sense of loyalty, quite break with Johnson either. It was a struggle between Humphrey's mind and his heart, and with Hubert, the heart always wins. This is why, even if he lost, there are many regrets but there is no rancor. Maybe there is no rancor for

other qualities in Humphrey. He's a worker. Nobody in Congress in the last generation has been more deeply involved in the domestic and foreign innovations of this country since the last world war than Humphrey. Or more intimately involved in the problems of key officials in the executive and legislative branches of the government.

He has introduced more social legislation on behalf of the poor than anybody else on Capitol Hill since the '40s. Regardless of party, he cooperated with Nixon and Ford on foreign policy, and Henry Kissinger will testify that Humphrey was the least partisan and most available member of the Senate during the vicious conflict over Vietnam in the late Nixon and Ford years.

They all say that this was a period of profound political and even spiritual bewilderment in which Humphrey was a stabilizing force, and mainly for personal reasons. Over the years, he had made peace with the leaders of the Republican party in Congress. He had modified his liberal ideology of the '40s, having won most of the human rights battles of that time, and come to personal terms with most of his conservative opponents. One of the reasons for his success is that he never failed to understand that the personal lives of his colleagues in the House, the Senate and the executive branch were in the end more important than their political lives.

So he attended their weddings, the christenings of their children, the burials and other tragedies of their families, listened to the particular political problems senators had in their states when critical bills came to the floor. In the process, over the years, he has achieved something most members of the House and Senate respect but fail to achieve: an ability to live in the political

stream of corruption, where often every sense is pampered and every folly tolerated, and still survive.

Humphrey is no doubt embarrassed by all these tributes. He is no political saint, and no innocent bystander on the banks of the stream of political corruption. His best friends always worried about his ability to gather around him the talents and character needed in the White House, and even Vice-President Mondale, who probably knows and admires him more than any other politician, felt that Hubert "would need about 10 billion in petty cash every year" if he were president, but Mondale added, "It would be worth it."

Wit, Spirit

Humphrey struggled almost all the way to the top and lost, but he took his political defeat in stride and is taking his "long illness in stride." He has wit and spirit. He doesn't rip up old grievances, and he knows how to smile at the short pang of life.

This is very rare in public men, and worth celebrating, but we should be sure about what it is we celebrate. It is not merely Hubert Humphrey's bravery for death. It is his ability to live and fight without rancor, and to win the admiration of his enemies for his character if not for his policies at the end, to see and even to feel the darkness and still to be merry.

Most politicians who spend their lives here and do not quite make it to the top tend to litter down into bitterness, defeated and homeless, and drift into the shadows. But Hubert, oh Hubert, he has his spirit. And he has the spark and spark of life in him, and rallies his friends and even his political enemies to his praise because there is no malice in him but only the civility of a good warrior.

I had a word with Archibald MacLeish, the poet, about Humphrey's quality. He called it "a special kind of gallantry."

Letters

'The Learned Blacksmith'

I am a postman residing in the Royal Borough of Windsor, having the privilege of meeting many visitors from America.

Whilst directing them to the most interesting parts of our historical town, I always finish

by asking the question, "Who was Elihu Burritt?"

It is surprising that, over the

years, the question has never been answered. Has "The Learned Blacksmith" been forgotten?

FRED FURZES, Windsor, England.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.



Elihu Burritt

Focusing View of the Kremlin

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—It is a rule at the Council on Foreign Relations that one may not write about what any member says at one of its meetings. My rule is to obey rules of organizations of which I am a member, but the esteemed Michael Novak, professor of humanities and newspaper columnist, has now written about a speech by George Kennan delivered to the Washington branch of the CFR and, accordingly, the speech becomes public property. It is a remarkable document.

Not at all easy to paraphrase. But definitely worth trying. Henry Kissinger remarked privately, 20 years ago, that the premier ambiguity in public life in America was the Kennanism of George Kennan. What one might think of as the Dean Acheson school of foreign policy, 10 years after he wrote his famous article, signed only "X," which articulated the doctrine of containment. That article became the spinal column of Western policy.

It is now his thesis, though that may be too formal a word for it, that at this moment in history the world is bedeviled not so much by the Soviet Union as by the adman of some of its cities, notably Americans. And he speaks not of the Curtis LeMay school of foreign policy ("bomb them back to the Stone Age"). Although he did not mention any names, he is really speaking about such men as Paul Nitze, and George Ball, and Henry Jackson. What one might think of as the Dean Acheson school of foreign policy.

These men and others like them reason Kennan is responsible for a sclerotic mind set in the formation of foreign policy. If it were not that we continue to think of the Soviet Union as Stalin's country, we would move with greater spontaneity in our relations with it. We would recognize that the present leaders of Russia are truly conscious about what the old revolutionary plan is gone, and that our programmed reflexes are quite simply ill-considered, inappropriate to the task of bold experimentation with the view to taking the opportunities at hand.

Opportunities to do what? Well, Professor Kennan is not specific here. But one gathers that, for instance in the matter of the SALT talks, Mr. Kennan considers that all this fussing about whether we can move this weapon from here to there, about whether we have engaged in symmetrical responses to the development of this weapon's system or that one—all such talk, in Kennan's view, is a kind of elitist militarism that hinders down the intellectual faculty, preventing us from the fruitful explorations we should be undertaking.

Now don't misunderstand me, Mr. Kennan is not anti-militarist. He has a very high regard for the conventional people, he knows they are well motivated, that they are skillful in the pursuit of their professional concerns, etc., etc. But—I think it would be fair to summarize—he is saying they are faintly... boring, really... not very useful these days.

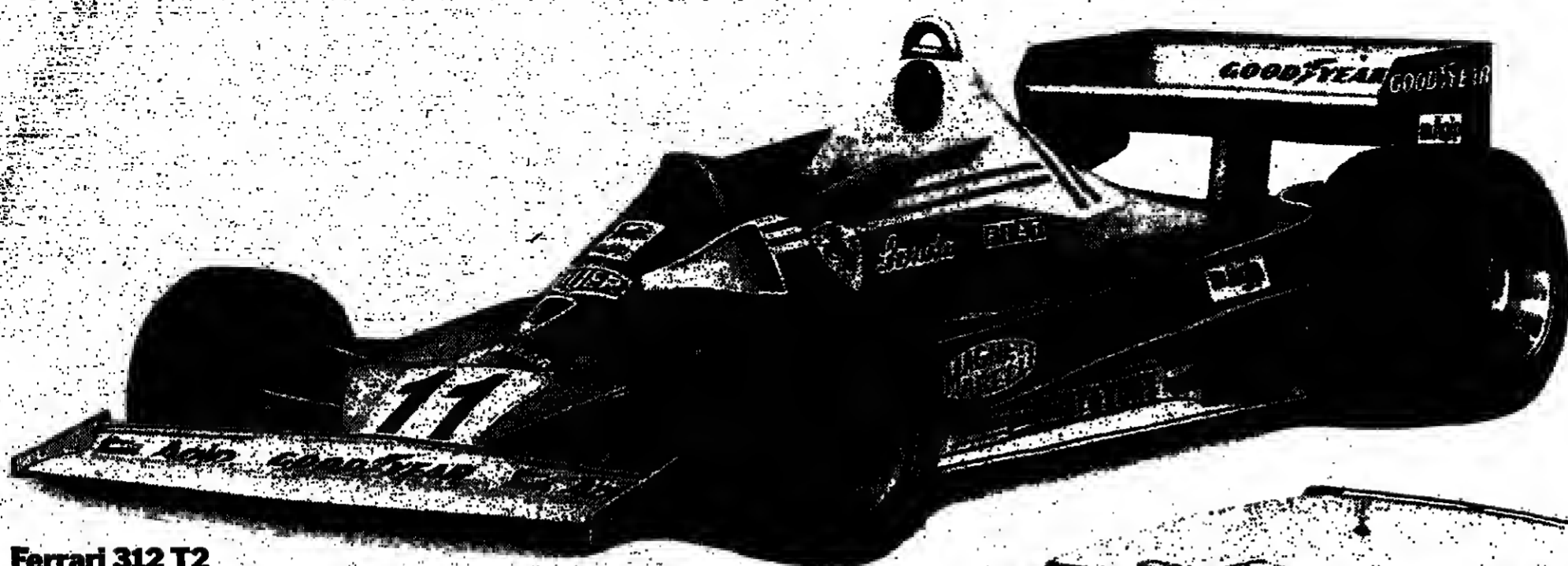
Now George Kennan is influential for some other reason, he is a very brilliant man, of unimpeachable integrity. He has nothing of the Byzantine. Evans and Novak have recently written, after closely examining the first military budget of President Carter, that Carter is much more a George McGovern in matters of national defense than he is a Henry Jackson. Yet it was only five years ago that George McGovern's defense policies were rejected with some emphasis. What makes them defensible today?

Indeed, what is it that is conservative about the leadership of the Soviet Union that could not also have been said to be conservative about the leadership of Josef Stalin? Stalin always withdrew under pressure. But even Stalin did not exact, in behalf of a postwar military machine, anything like the sacrifices currently being made by Soviet citizens who, although they live with a per capita income half the size of our own, spend twice per capita what we do on their military. Under present conditions, anything like the sacrifices currently being made by Soviet citizens who, although they live with a per capita income half the size of our own, spend twice per capita what we do on their military.

George Kennan seems to feel that the moment has come for demarche. What will he say in the next period the conservatives in the Kremlin get in the way of a settlement in the Middle East, practice a little brotherhood in Yugoslavia, and mark up the war machine in North Korea? That the United States failed in its great opportunity to grow weaker faster?

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Rome's 'Sick Book Clinic' Brings Pages Back to Life

By Nino Lo Bello

ROME (IHT).—Rome's most unusual hospital does not admit humans or pets. The only patients who can get treatment there are books—but not just any books. For the Alfonso Gallo Institute of Book Pathology accepts only "sick" books which, being irreplaceable, are worth restoring.

Founded in 1938, the institute has won the respect of librarians from all parts of Europe, who send their "terminal cases" to Rome. In the last 10 years, the clinic has saved more than 1,000 old books, 1,500 manuscripts, 150 parchment fragments and nearly 100 incunabula. The scientific team includes microbiologists, entomologists, chemists, physicists and highly skilled technicians.

"We've had books come to us," said Prof. Bianca Galanti, who has been the institute's director for the last two years. "That were a pile of ashes as the result of a big fire, but even though it means we need several years to restore such books, working on them a page at a time, we bring them back from the dead, give them new life and return them to the library that originally sent them to us. We do not charge any money for this service, nor can we accept any personal contributions from anybody, as we are fully financed by funds from the Italian government."

What is the greatest enemy of books? It is neither fire nor time nor bacteria, but the termite. A book attacked by this voracious insect, its pages criss-crossed by maze-like furrows, is sealed inside the clinic's disinfection cell and, after pumps have created a vacuum, poisonous gas is injected for several days into the cell to kill the termites and any microbes. Then the book, accompanied by a medical chart, makes the rounds of each department in the institute, where a specialist examines it and recommends whatever treatment his particular staff can give it. Then conferences are held with all departments present before decisions are made.

The volume is unsewn, each page being cleaned of spots and stains, and then mended and pressed. In cases where pages have been stuck together or the ink dissolved because of humidity, chemists must delicately separate the pages without damaging the print. Certainly one of the most exacting operations is the washing of spotted or yellowed pages, done in a special lab.

For the purpose of identification and classification, the institute keeps a microbiology lab with molds and bacteria that are isolated, grown in cultures and observed in action. The experiments of Dr. Fausta Gallo, chief

Technician treats a badly burned book at the Alfonso Gallo Institute of Book Pathology.

Nino Lo Bello



biologist, have brought practical results in the field of book pathology, and her collection of "beasts which love to attack books" has also helped libraries to fight the enemy before it inflicts further damage to valuable tomes.

Faintstaining. "Restoring pierced pages, however, may perhaps be the most painstaking chore of all," explains Francis Manganielli, chief of the technology department. "To mend certain pages it is often necessary to split each one in two and insert silk gauze between the two slices as a support. The materials for each page must have the same measured consistency, the same thickness and resistance and the same elasticity and stretch values."

Her laboratory recently received some new machines and instruments, including an automatic 100-ton hydraulic press and some sophisticated photography equipment.

In addition to treating ailing tomes, the institute takes on a limited number of students each year, many of whom are monks, who, though they pay no tuition, must underwrite their own expenses and put in long hours of on-the-job training. They come from as far away as Leningrad and Warsaw, though most of them are Italians.

Show Celebrates the Vanity of Men and Women

By Nina S. Hyde

NEW YORK (WP).—It is, by any measure, an extraordinary bazaar, a collection of values of the most luxurious and extravagant items relating the vanity of men and women—but mostly women—over the last 400 years. It is the Metropolitan Museum of Art's current fashion exhibition, called Vanity Fair, 500 or so items selected from 30,000 of the museum's own collection (the Costume Institute) by special consultant Diana Vreeland, the woman with the shrewdest eye for such things.

It's Mrs. Vreeland's sixth effort for the museum, and the first in which she has dipped solely into the museum's own resources. Last year's exhibition, an exceptional display of the glory of Russian costume, drew nearly 850,000 visitors.

It is not just the range of items, from tiny shoes from China to the Duke of Windsor's cutlets, from World War I gowns to Norma McMillan's parachute-cloth outfit, that makes this "bazaar" such a treasure. Unlike the shabby shape of the items in most bazaar, everything here is in top condition.

To show them otherwise would be like showing damaged paintings. "We want you to imagine you were back in the time of these clothes, not in a thrift shop," says Stella Blum, the Costume Institute's curator. "These were the great clothes of their day and we wouldn't be telling a perfect story with sweat marks or tears."

The clothes are the memorabilia of social change—recalling the tastes, styles, needs and sometimes foolishness of past eras. One can almost trace the changing role of women, for example, from the increasing sturdiness of their shoes. What did it matter if heels once were set under the arch if it made a woman's foot look smaller—and she had no place to go anyway? Likewise corsets.

Queen Alexandra, wife of Czar Nicholas, sits sidesaddle on a black stallion in her World War I designed riding outfit, and five ladies in riding habits of other periods surround her.

Another mannequin wears the black net and jet-sequined Arnold Scaasi gown designed for sculptor Louise Nevelson—and the necklace of hardware and fiddle parts and the 10-gallon hat she chose to wear with it.

The elaborateness of men's dressing gowns worn in the 18th century are a surprise; so are the turbans men wore at home when they took off their wigs. Then there were times when vanity went a bit berserk. A brocade court gown from England in 1750 has such huge side panels that the wearer could only enter a room sideways. And there are huge ornamental combs (some 3 feet wide) worn by women in Argentina in the 1830s.

And, toward the end of the 19th century, the hats of the Napoleonic era and hatboxes in matching shapes.

The Costume Institute's collection comes mostly from donations, boosted by a small acquisition fund. "We don't look at

where this has come from or who wore them—only if it is the best of a period," says Mrs. Blum, who admits that she is getting fatter and fatter about the conditions of things she accepts.

Many of these items arrived in well-worn, torn, altered and even abused condition, probably unrecognizable except to a curator. That's where senior restorer Elisabeth Lawrence takes over, studying, watching and even "talking" she says, to the garments and accessories to get a sense of what they were originally.

"Fabric has a memory," she finds, and a garment gives clues to its original construction and "balance" as well as the shape it takes from the warmth of the body of the wearer. "Sometimes you can even begin to see the pads of the woman from the spill over the top of the corset."

Repairs, even when done with a made-to-match fabric, are sewn so the professional eye can tell the clothes have been repaired. A patch in a virtually identical fabric used to hide a sweat stain, for example, is topstitched over the damaged area. "The point is not to fake it," says Mrs. Blum firmly, "but to make it worth showing."

Mrs. Lawrence, who once ran the workshop for Parquer and Wheeler, a custom dress house, relies on 50 volunteers, most of whom have worked some time in New York's garment district, plus a number of students.

Threads, sequins, notions and the like come from old mending bags, but when the proper mate-

rial isn't available, they create it. Fabric is tried for a perfect "match." Ingenious students have copied Schiaparelli buttons and a Vionnet buckle with a hand-painted fabric.

Pharmaceutical talcum powder successfully lifts some stains and hides others. Skillful display lighting helps to disguise some irreparable damage.

Mrs. Lawrence's responsibility doesn't end until the garment is actually on display. For the 50 or so 19th-century lingerie gowns, endowed with ribbons and lace, Mrs. Lawrence and volunteers hand-washed and ironed them all and stitched each ruffle in nylon to make it stand up. Starch would have rotted the fabric, she says.

Stererooms. Stererooms are temperature and humidity controlled, with garments hung on smooth plastic hangers or laid flat in drawers on acid-free paper. Cabinets are of Formica since wood contains acid. Lights are low, and the air is filtered. "Pollutants are disastrous to fabric," Mrs. Blum says.

Mrs. Vreeland chose the items strictly for their "prettiness" and displayed them in terms of style rather than the way they were actually worn. Lace dresses are shown without underpinnings and a velvet gown by Madame Gré, designed in 1977, is shown with Schiaparelli gloves, vintage 1930.

"The public isn't concerned about ponderous accuracy," Mrs. Vreeland says. "They want spectacle... the elusive spirit." The show will close in September.

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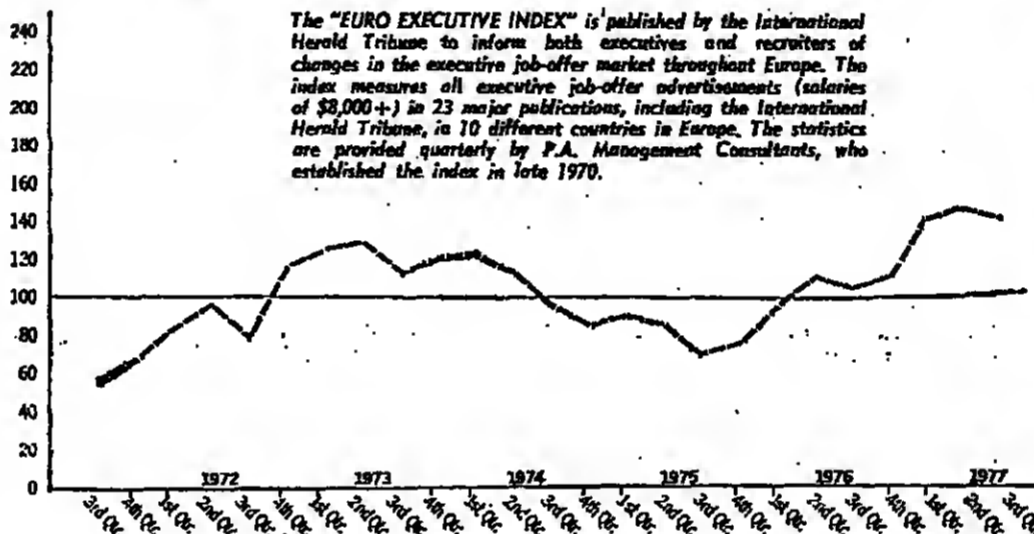
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AK ADVERTISING

PARIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1978

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U.S. Moves To Support Ailing Dollar

Currency Advances In European Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

The existing \$20 billion swap network operated by the Fed, by which it borrows or exchanges foreign currencies with other countries, is being supplemented by a special \$4 billion fund owned by the Treasury. This is called the exchange stabilization fund (ESF), and has been used over the years in various kinds of currency crises.

The also specified announcement that the Treasury had actually drawn on the ESF to set up its own swap arrangement with the Bundesbank. Thus, the Treasury acquired a "backstop" for dollars, and can use those dollars to back up dollars that speculators may be dumping.

"Joint intervention by the Treasury, the Federal Reserve, and foreign central banks," the statement said, "is designed to check speculation and re-establish order in the foreign exchange markets."

But officials stress that although they are ready to increase the level of intervention if the markets continue to be disorderly—the price-propping efforts themselves cannot affect the underlying cause of the problem.

That lies in the large U.S. trade and current-account deficits. The trade deficit—largely influenced by oil imports—ran about \$30 billion in 1977, while the current account (the trade deficit offset by earnings of investments and the like) amounted to \$18 billion. That means the supply of dollars abroad is about \$18 billion more than demand. Hence, the price of the dollar relative to the currencies has fallen.

Another element in the hefty to current-account deficit for 1977 was that U.S. economic recovery was stronger than that of other countries, attracting more imports. Moreover, U.S. inflation levels compare favorably to price increases in other countries. Thus, the U.S. position is that while some downward adjustment in the dollar rate was logical, the decline now become excessive, mostly through speculative pressure.

Depreciation of the dollar has mixed effects. For the United States, on the negative side, it contributes importantly to inflation by raising the price of imports, and puts the dollar under a cloud as a reserve asset and trading currency. There are psychological effects: hard to calculate—and these are usually stressed by Mr. Burns.

On the other hand, a cheaper dollar gives U.S. products a competitive advantage abroad, and this is the source of the "benign neglect" complaint by European competitors. It also encourages foreign investment here, which helps create jobs.

As against the loss of a competitive edge to U.S. products when the dollar gets cheaper, foreign countries get one offsetting advantage: so long as OFEC does not boost oil prices, their cost for oil—quoted in dollars—is reduced.

Capital Spending Forecast Cut by Britain to 10-13%

LONDON, Jan. 4 (AP-DJ)—British capital expenditure in the manufacturing sector is expected to rise 10 to 13 per cent this year rather than the 12 to 17 per cent previously forecast, the Department of Industry announced today.

The department also said that a further increase in manufacturing expenditure is likely in 1979, "perhaps smaller" than that expected for this year.

The new estimates are based on a survey by the department between October and mid-December.

The latest forecast continues the pattern of investment projections being revised downward. In the early summer of 1977, the Department of Industry was forecasting a rise of 20 per cent or more in 1978 manufacturing investment. The projection of a 12-to-17 per cent rise was based on a survey carried out in August and September.

The department is now estimating that capital expenditure in 1977 totaled about \$1.78 billion, up about 7 per cent from \$1.64 billion in 1976, when manufacturing investment in Britain was at its lowest level of the decade.

The 1978 manufacturing capital investment estimate is \$1.98 billion. The capital spending figures are seasonally adjusted and based on 1970 prices.

Imperial Chemical Industries, Britain's largest manufacturing company, and other British industrial concerns have been hurt by the recent rise in the value of the pound, which has hurt export prospects.

There is some concern that if sterling continues firm against the dollar, the diminished competitiveness of British goods over-

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Sandoz Sales, Profits Rose in 1977

Sandoz worldwide sales rose by about 7 per cent in 1977 from the \$1.1 billion Swiss francs (\$1.09 billion at current rates) a year earlier. Managing director Y. Durrant says that profits also were higher, but no figures were given. Group earnings of the pharmaceutical and chemicals firm declined to 144 million francs in 1976 from 146 million francs a year earlier. The pharmaceuticals division increased its turnover by about 7 per cent in 1977 from 210 million francs in 1976 and accounts for about 80 per cent of the group's total turnover. The dyes division sales, accounting for 18 per cent of the total, were down 2 per cent from the 1.3 billion francs in 1976. Mr. Durrant says that the performance of the dyes division put a severe strain on the group's earnings position, which has been eroded by the rise of the Swiss franc in recent months. The food division, which accounts for about 10 per cent of turnover, showed a 20-per-cent rise in sales from \$25 million francs in 1976.

U.S. Auto Output Off 9.2% in Month

U.S. automobile production in December fell 9.2 per cent from a year earlier as most domestic auto makers trimmed their earlier plans in the face of unexpectedly soft sales. Deliveries began to sag in mid-November, and the drop in December output to 648,056 cars from 713,717 in the year-earlier month reflects in part efforts by some auto makers to keep dealer inventories

from ballooning. Chrysler and American Motors temporarily closed assembly facilities for varying periods during the month, and General Motors reduced earlier production goals by eliminating some planned overtime. For all 1977, car production rose 8.4 per cent to 8.21 million units from 8.46 million in 1976, making 1977 the third best production year for the U.S. industry.

Ranks Hovis Sees Lower Profits

Banks Hovis McDougall's first-half profits will be lower than the \$20.88-million pre-tax profit for the 1977 period, mainly because of bakery division losses. Chairman Joseph Bank forecasts that for the year ending in September profits will be close to the previous year due principally to significantly higher contributions from overseas companies and a return to profit by Wessex Finance Corp., which lost \$2.62 million last year.

Tokyo Disneyland Delayed

Walt Disney Productions' plans for a Tokyo Disneyland have been hit by further delays. Disney says that it is "probable" that a further period of time will elapse before the Japanese and Disney will be "in a position to make a decision as to whether the project will go forward." Disney has been involved in a year-long effort covering planning, conceptual design, preliminary engineering and construction, fabrication and installation estimates and other analyses for the proposed park on a 600-acre site on Tokyo Bay. The Japanese have borne the expense of the work so far.

Strauss Trip to Tokyo Definite

U.S.-Japan Trade Dispute Eases Slightly

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (WP)—The United States and Japan have edged somewhat closer together in their dispute over what steps Tokyo should take to reduce its burgeoning trade surplus, and may reach agree-

ment later this month on a compromise accord. President Jimmy Carter said today he is sure the U.S.-Japan trade dispute over Japan's trade surplus could be settled during Mr. Strauss' visit, Reuters reported.

Sources here said yesterday there has been enough "move-

ment" by the Japanese in the past few weeks that Robert Strauss, President Carter's Special Trade Representative, has decided definitively to go to Tokyo for a second round of negotiations.

If the talks succeed, sources say the compromise could be wrapped up by mid-January. Mr. Strauss left yesterday for Tokyo on Jan. 12 and 13, following President Carter's return from his world tour.

The decision for Mr. Strauss to make the trip appeared to signal some further progress in the recent U.S. effort to prod the Japanese into liberalizing their trade policies. Japan's trade surplus, estimated at \$15 billion trade surplus—about half of it with the United States. "Partly in response to U.S. pressure, Premier Fukuda has proposed an expansionary budget for fiscal 1978 designed to bolster the domestic economy and step up Japanese purchases of foreign goods. And Tokyo has announced some modest tariff reductions."

After a week of talks here last month, U.S. and Japanese negotiators indicated they still were quite far apart over how much Japan should do to reduce its trade and balance-of-payments surpluses. American officials dismissed Tokyo's proposals as "inadequate."

However, officials said yesterday that Japan has made some further concessions in recent weeks that apparently have convinced U.S. authorities the Fukuda government is serious about its commitment to reduce Japan's trade and current-account surpluses.

Along with the new stimulus package, which was proposed after the December talks here had ended, U.S. officials cited later Japanese measures to step up shipping to encourage imports and to boost Tokyo's aid to developing nations.

American sources say there also is the possibility that Tokyo may liberalize further its restrictions on imports of U.S. beef and citrus products. Key items on the Carter administration's shopping list. The Japanese had announced small tariff cuts in December.

Reserves Rise

TOKYO, Jan. 4 (AP-DJ)—Japan's reserves of gold, foreign convertible currencies and special drawing rights rose \$29 million in December to stand at a record \$22.948 billion following a \$2.573-billion increase in November, the Ministry of Finance said today.

The relatively small increase last month surprised bank analysts because of the seemingly huge amount of dollar buying intervention carried out in December by the Bank of Japan, which had added substantially to reserves in prior months.

Foreign exchange traders earlier estimated that the Bank of Japan bought up to \$2.5 billion to support the dollar during the month.

The Ministry of Finance, however, last month increased its special arrangements with commercial banks to promote imports by \$500 million to \$600 million.

This special increase in import financing, along with a small increase in funding to the Export and Import Bank of Japan, kept the reserves from climbing the expected \$1.1 billion or \$1.2 billion, bankers said.

Company Report

Revenues, Profits in Millions

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Per Share	0.29	
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Third Quarter	1976	1977
Revenues	5,440.00	5,230.00
Profits	2.55	22.97
Per Share	0.12	0.59

Goods Orders In U.S. Drop 0.4 Per Cent

Decline in November First Since Last July

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP-DJ)—Factory orders in November fell 0.4 per cent, the first decline since the 2.8-per cent drop in July, the Commerce Department said today.

In November, factory orders fell to \$116.1 billion on a seasonally adjusted basis after rising an upward revised 3.5 per cent to \$116.5 billion the month before.

The major decline in new orders was in the capital goods industries, the department said.

New orders for non-defense capital goods fell 5 per cent to \$15.8 billion in November after rising 1.9 per cent to a seasonally adjusted \$15.5 billion the month before. The decline was the first since the 7.2-per cent drop in July.

Several industry categories in non-electrical machinery and transportation equipment contributed to the decline, the agency said.

New orders for defense capital goods fell 15 per cent to \$3.4 billion in November after a 1.2-per cent rise the month before because of a surge of Defense Department orders at the end of the fiscal year.

Factory shipments in November increased 1.1 per cent to \$113.3 billion after a 1.1-per cent rise the month before. Factory inventories rose a seasonally adjusted 0.2 per cent to \$171.1 billion after a 0.4-per cent rise the month before.

Belgian Bank Rate Cut

BRUSSELS, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Belgian National Bank has cut its discount rate by 0.5 per cent to 8.5 per cent effective tomorrow, the bank announced today. The bank also cut its Lombard rate by 0.5 per cent to 8.5 per cent.

Venezuela Gets Loan

LONDON, Jan. 4 (Reuters)—Venezuela is raising a \$1.2-billion, 10-year syndicated bank loan on international markets bearing interest at 3/4 per cent above London inter-bank offered rates.

U.S. Electricity Shortage Expected Within 7 Years

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (Reuters)—The United States faces a potentially crippling shortage of electric generating capacity in the next seven years, Morgan Guaranty Trust said today.

The bank said the Southeast could face "a critical shortfall" as early as next year, and that by 1980 several Midwestern and Southern states could feel a pinch.

Although a projected reduction in the growth of demand for electricity—reflecting higher costs and subsequent conservation efforts—could ease the situation, the bank said that delays and higher costs for new power plants raise "substantial uncertainty" in and out of government about the industry's chances of meeting demand.

Morgan cited a Federal Power Commission report that warned the reserve margin—the amount of electric generating capacity above peak-level demands—could drop to as low as 14.9 per cent by 1986 from around 30 per cent now.

This is insufficient to account for reductions in capacity caused by maintenance operations or unforeseen shutdowns, the bank said.

After 1986, "the picture is even bleaker" given the length of time—about 12 years for a nuclear plant—it takes to bring new capacity on line.

The bank said conservation efforts, especially by consumers, who account for about one-third of electricity use, must be stepped up and "the supply side of the electrical energy equation needs urgent attention."

"There is an increasing need for everyone to recognize that failure to face up to the needs of a healthy, viable electric power industry risks jeopardizing the country's economic future," it said.

Coal Said to Be Cancer Risk

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP-DJ)

The increased use of coal to generate electric power may soon be plagued by the same sort of cancer specter that is inhibiting the spread of nuclear power.

Researchers at the University of California reported discovering that the fly ash emitted by coal-fired power plants contains substances capable of causing mutations in bacteria. The bacterial mutations were observed in the same laboratory test system that is being used to spot potential cancer-causing chemicals in foods, cosmetics and industrial environments.

Because the substances can cause the mutations, fly ash falls under suspicion as a possible cause of cancer in man, the researchers reported.

Fly ash is composed mainly of silicon and aluminum, but also is coated with traces of more than a dozen other elements, the researchers reported in the latest issue of Science, a weekly publication of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a professional group. Millions of tons of fly ash are

released into the atmosphere annually at coal-fired power plants, and emissions are expected to increase if the use of coal does. Although the pollution controls known as electrostatic precipitators reduce fly-ash pollution, they do not eliminate it.

Any direct link between fly ash and cancer would complicate decisions over whether to build more coal-fired plants. Health concerns over burning of coal to date have been mainly over the association between general air pollution and increases in heart and respiratory ailments.

The researchers said they studied particles of ash small enough to be inhaled by humans and lodged in the lungs. The particles were found to be coated with cadmium, cobalt, nickel and some other substances that caused genetic changes in bacteria, they said.

The researchers stressed, however, that further study is needed to determine more about the mutagenic substances in fly ash and whether they cause human cancer.

Stocks Drop Despite Action To Aid Dollar

Move Brings Rally But Gain Is Cut

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (JBT)—The stock market staged a dramatic reversal in the early afternoon on word from Washington the government is intervening to support the dollar, but prices turned around later to close broadly lower in heavy trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed off 4.16 points to 815.58. Some 920 issues showed losses with about 490 higher.

Volume totaled 24.09 million shares compared with 17.72 million yesterday.

"The market is aware that intervention in foreign exchange markets isn't really attacking the basic problems, such as an unbalanced budget and the trade deficit," said Fred Kalkstein, analyst at Eklins Stroud Supply & Co.

The Dow Jones industrial average had been down about 9 points when the Treasury and the Federal Reserve jointly announced activation of the Fed's existing \$20-billion swap line and the Treasury's conclusion of a new swap agreement with the Bundesbank.

Within minutes, the Dow industrial average cut its loss in half. However, the rally failed to build up further momentum and the average finished down about 4 points and the New York Stock Exchange index slipped 0.36.

Bucking the trend, American Medicorp, the second most actively traded stock, jumped 2 3/4 to 24 on a sweetened takeover offer from Humana Inc. Activly traded Marshall Field, which recently said it rejected several merger offers, advanced 2 1/8 to 32 1/2.

IBM tacked on 2 to 270 3/4 and Burroughs rose 1 1/2 to 72. But Exxon, the volume leader, dropped 1 to 45 3/8 and heavily traded Citicorp fell 1 to 22 3/8.

Among other losers, Hewlett-Packard, preparing a secondary offering, fell 1 1/8 to 71 1/8. Disney 1 to 38 3/4, International Paper 1 to 42 1/4, Allied Chemical 1 to 42 5/8 and Pillsbury 1 to 38 1/2.

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AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

U.S. \$125,000,000
Long-Term Credit Facility

Chase Manhattan Limited

The Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, Limited

Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de la Dresdner Bank AG — Dresdner Bank International —

Midland Bank Limited

First Boston (Europe) Limited

Standard Chartered Merchant Bank Limited

Crédit Commercial de France

Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises—U.B.A.F.

The Tokai Bank, Limited

First National Boston Limited

Bank of Württemberg

Provincial Bank of Canada

International Bank Limited

Banque Européenne de Tokyo

Banque Intercontinentale Arabe

DB BANK

Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank

The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.
Standard Chartered Bank Limited
Midland Bank Limited
The Tokai Bank, Limited
Crédit Commercial de France
Banque Européenne de Tokyo
Banque Intercontinentale Arabe
DB BANK Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
The Industrial Bank of Japan, K.S.B.
Banque Württemberg
The Fuji Bank, Limited
Williams & Glyn's Bank Limited
Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale (B.I.O.)
The Midland Bank, Limited
Amex Bank Limited
Associated Japanese Bank International Limited
The Sumitomo Trust and Banking Co., Ltd
Union Méditerranéenne de Banques

The Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, Limited
Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de la Dresdner Bank AG
Dresdner Bank International—
UBAN Arab Japanese France Limited
The First National Bank of Boston
Barclays Bank International Limited
European American Bank and Trust Co.
Provincial Bank of Canada International
Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting
& Investment Co. (S.A.K.)
The Tokyo-Mitsubishi Bank, Limited
Arab African Bank—Cairo
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Crédit Chimique
UBAF Bank Limited

The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.

15 DECEMBER 1977

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 4

[illegible][illegible]

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We maintain markets in the securities of the

**International Bank
for Reconstruction
and Development
(World Bank)**



**16 FINSBURY CIRCUS
LONDON EC2M 7RY
Tel. (01) 628-2000
Telex 884211**

[illegible]

Chemical Bank now owns an international merchant bank

London Multinational Bank Limited
has become a wholly owned
subsidiary of Chemical Bank.
It has been renamed
Chemical Bank International Limited.

CHEMICALBANK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

1 Union Court, Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1EA.
Telephone: 01-283 8171 Telex: 883615/6

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54	54	
55	289	1/2
56	124	1/2
57	542254	
58	32	1/2
59	5194	1/2
60	268	1/2
61	368	1/2
62	162	1/2
63	354	1/2
64	856	
65	7	1/2
66	145	1/2
67	294	1/2
68	234	1/2
69	114	1/2
70	294	1/2
71	214	1/2
72	204	1/2
73	69	1/2
74	54	
75	17	1/2
76	104	1/2
77	554	1/2
78	22	1/2
79	234	1/2
80	234	1/2
81	124	1/2
82	4	1/2
83	104	1/2
84	474	1/2
85	544	1/2
86	234	1/2
87	124	1/2
88	234	1/2
89	3	1/2
90	184	1/2
91	544	1/2
92	64	1/2
93	474	1/2
94	27	1/2
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200	214	1/2

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Currency Rates

January 4, 1978

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	\$	DM	FF	L. It.	Gdr	Sfr	Swiss	Den. Kr.
Amsterdam	2.2325	4.4140	108.05	48.31	25.93	—	6.9230	110.455
Brussels (c)	22.1775	63.55	15.75	6.982	3.735	14.45	—	18.785
Frankfurt	2.2730	4.4630	108.74	48.35	25.95	—	6.914	107.45
London (c)	1.0000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milan	161.20	1,763.70	417.21	166.35	—	385.51	—	26.78
Paris	6.5500	1,105.00	253.75	—	—	—	—	—
Zurich	1.5150	3.7040	92.51	41.48	22.55	96.123	—	33.845

The following are dollar values as given in London: Danish krone: 5.7775; Escudo: 20.25; Israeli S: 15.35; Peseta: 88.65; Schilling: 14.74; Sw. krona: 4.6965; Yen: 237.175; Neww. krona: 5.0300; Pta. mark: 3.9445; Belgian financial franc: 32.175; Hong Kong S: 4.9970; Singapore S: 2.3140; Canadian S: 0.91366 U.S. cents.

(c) Commercial bank; (s) Units of 100; (x) Units of 1,000; (y) Units of 10,000.

(x) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

NEW YORK Jan. 4 — Cash

prices in primary markets as registered today in New York

Commodity and unit Wed. Year ago

FOODS

Cocoa Acrea. b N.Y. 1.685

Coffee Santos, lb 2.95

TEXTILES

Prato cloth 64-30 38% yd .44 30

METALS

Steel billets (Pitt.) 100 268.00 212.00

Iron 2 Pity Phila. 100 214.75 210.19

Steel scrap No. 1 try Phil 60-61 14.75

Lead spot, lb .33 28 1/2-35

Copper elect. lb .68 70%

Tin (strait) lb 6.1777 4.0484

Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb 4.018 4.065

Silver N.Y. oz 172.30 133.40

COMMODITY Indices

Moody's index 882.31 884.00

Jan. 4

Final

Non-final

NEW YORK FUTURES

Jan. 4, 1978

SUGAR, No. 11 (50 tons)

Open High Low Close Prev.

Mar 9.41 9.42 9.33 9.31 -9.38

May 9.31 9.32 9.27 9.25 -9.32

Jul 9.27 9.28 9.19 9.17 -9.26

Sep 9.23 9.24 9.14 9.12 -9.21

Nov 9.19 9.20 9.10 9.08 -9.17

Dec 9.15 9.16 9.06 9.04 -9.13

Mar 9.11 9.12 9.02 9.00 -9.09

May 9.07 9.08 8.98 8.96 -9.05

Jul 9.03 9.04 8.94 8.92 -9.01

Sep 8.99 9.00 8.90 8.88 -8.97

Nov 8.95 8.96 8.86 8.84 -8.93

Dec 8.91 8.92 8.82 8.80 -8.89

Mar 8.87 8.88 8.78 8.76 -8.85

May 8.83 8.84 8.74 8.72 -8.81

Jul 8.79 8.80 8.70 8.68 -8.77

Sep 8.75 8.76 8.66 8.64 -8.73

Nov 8.71 8.72 8.62 8.60 -8.69

Dec 8.67 8.68 8.58 8.56 -8.65

Mar 8.63 8.64 8.54 8.52 -8.61

May 8.59 8.60 8.50 8.48 -8.57

Jul 8.55 8.56 8.46 8.44 -8.53

Sep 8.51 8.52 8.42 8.40 -8.49

Nov 8.47 8.48 8.38 8.36 -8.45

Dec 8.43 8.44 8.34 8.32 -8.41

Mar 8.39 8.40 8.30 8.28 -8.37

May 8.35 8.36 8.26 8.24 -8.33

Jul 8.31 8.32 8.22 8.20 -8.29

Sep 8.27 8.28 8.18 8.16 -8.25

Nov 8.23 8.24 8.14 8.12 -8.21

Dec 8.19 8.20 8.10 8.08 -8.17

Mar 8.15 8.16 8.06 8.04 -8.13

May 8.11 8.12 8.02 8.00 -8.09

Jul 8.07 8.08 7.98 7.96 -8.05

Sep 8.03 8.04 7.94 7.92 -8.01

Nov 7.99 8.00 7.90 7.88 -7.97

Dec 7.95 7.96 7.86 7.84 -7.93

Mar 7.91 7.92 7.82 7.80 -7.89

May 7.87 7.88 7.78 7.76 -7.85

Jul 7.83 7.84 7.74 7.72 -7.81

Sep 7.79 7.80 7.70 7.68 -7.77

Nov 7.75 7.76 7.66 7.64 -7.73

Dec 7.71 7.72 7.62 7.60 -7.69

Mar 7.67 7.68 7.58 7.56 -7.65

May 7.63 7.64 7.54 7.52 -7.61

Jul 7.59 7.60 7.50 7.48 -7.57

Sep 7.55 7.56 7.46 7.44 -7.53

Nov 7.51 7.52 7.42 7.40 -7.49

Dec 7.47 7.48 7.38 7.36 -7.45

Mar 7.43 7.44 7.34 7.32 -7.41

May 7.39 7.40 7.30 7.28 -7.37

Jul 7.35 7.36 7.26 7.24 -7.33

Sep 7.31 7.32 7.22 7.20 -7.29

Nov 7.27 7.28 7.18 7.16 -7.25

Dec 7.23 7.24 7.14 7.12 -7.21

Mar 7.19 7.20 7.10 7.08 -7.17

May 7.15 7.16 7.06 7.04 -7.13

Jul 7.11 7.12 7.02 7.00 -7.09

Sep 7.07 7.08 6.98 6.96 -7.05

Nov 7.03 7.04 6.94 6.92 -7.01

Dec 6.99 7.00 6.90 6.88 -6.97

Mar 6.95 6.96 6.86 6.84 -6.93

May 6.91 6.92 6.82 6.80 -6.89

Jul 6.87 6.88 6.78 6.76 -6.85

Sep 6.83 6.84 6.74 6.72 -6.81

Nov 6.79 6.80 6.70 6.68 -6.77

Dec 6.75 6.76 6.66 6.64 -6.73

Mar 6.71 6.72 6.62 6.60 -6.69

May 6.67 6.68 6.58 6.56 -6.65

Jul 6.63 6.64 6.54 6.52 -6.61

Sep 6.59 6.60 6.50 6.48 -6.57

Nov 6.55 6.56 6.46 6.44 -6.53

Dec 6.51 6.52 6.42 6.40 -6.49

Mar 6.47 6.48 6.38 6.36 -6.45

May 6.43 6.44 6.34 6.32 -6.41

Jul 6.39 6.40 6.30 6.28 -6.37

Sep 6.35 6.36 6.26 6.24 -6.33

Nov 6.31 6.32 6.22 6.20 -6.29

Dec 6.27 6.28 6.18 6.16 -6.25

Mar 6.23 6.24 6.14 6.12 -6.21

May 6.19 6.20 6.10 6.08 -6.17

Jul 6.15 6.16 6.06 6.04 -6.13

Sep 6.11 6.12 6.02 6.00 -6.09

Nov 6.07 6.08 5.98 5.96 -6.05

Dec 6.03 6.04 5.94 5.92 -6.01

Mar 6.00 6.01 5.91 5.89 -5.97

May 5.96 5.97 5.87 5.85 -5.94

Jul 5.92 5.93 5.83 5.81 -5.90

Sep 5.88 5.89 5.79 5.77 -5.86

Nov 5.84 5.85 5.75 5.73 -5.82

Dec 5.80 5.81 5.71 5.69 -5.78

Mar 5.76 5.77 5.67 5.65 -5.74

May 5.72 5.73 5.63 5.61 -5.70

Jul 5.68 5.69 5.59 5.57 -5.66

Sep 5.64 5.65 5.55 5.53 -5.62

Nov 5.60 5.61 5.51 5.49 -5.58

Dec 5.56 5.57 5.47 5.45 -5.54

Mar 5.52 5.53 5.43 5.41 -5.50

May 5.48 5.49 5.39 5.37 -5.46

U.S. Commodity Prices

Jan. 4, 1978

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Jan 62.50 62.50 62.50 62.50 -62.50

Feb 62.50 62.50 62.50 62.50 -62.50

Mar 62.50 62.50 62.50 62.50 -62.50

Apr 62.50 62.50 62.50 62.50 -62.50

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High.	Low.	Div in %	Yld.	P/E Ratio	52 Wk. High	Low	Close	High	Low	Div in %	Yld.	P/E Ratio	52 Wk. High	Low	Close	High	Low	Div in %	Yld.	P/E Ratio	52 Wk. High	Low	Close	High	Low	Div in %	Yld.	P/E Ratio	52 Wk. High	Low	Close
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	High	Low	Last Ch'ge
18100 Oakwood P	54 1/4	54 1/8	54 1/8 - 3/4

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57 1/4	67 1/4	2200 Trns MI A	\$9 1/2	8 1/2	0 1/2
8 1/2	18 1/2	11637 TrCan PL	\$15 1/2	15	15 1/2
0	8	4055 UGas A	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2

Dollar Bonds									
Nov 8-82	96	97	100	101A	101B	101C	101D	101E	101F
Jan 8-82	96	97	100	101A	101B	101C	101D	101E	101F
Feb 8-82	96	97	100	101A	101B	101C	101D	101E	101F
Mar 8-82	96	97	100	101A	101B	101C	101D	101E	101F
Apr 8-82	96	97	100	101A	101B	101C	101D	101E	101F
May 8-82	96	97	100	101A	101B	101C	101D	101E	101F
Jun 8-82	96	97	100	101A	101B	101C	101D	101E	101F
Jul 8-82	96	97	100	101A	101B	101C	101D	101E	101F
Aug 8-82	96	97	100	101A	101B	101C	101D	101E	101F
Sep 8-82	96	97	100	101A	101B	101C	101D	101E	101F
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Nov 8-82	96	97	100	101A	101B	101C	101D	101E	101F
Dec 8-82	96	97	100	101A	101B	101C	101D	101E	101F
Jan 8-83	96	97	100	101A	101B	101C	101D	101E	101F
Feb 8-83	96	97	100	101A	101B	101C	101D	101E	101F
Mar 8-83	96	97	100	101A	101B	101C	101D	101E	101F
Apr 8-83	96	97	100	101A	101B	101C	101D	101E	101F
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Feb 8-84	96	97	100	101A	101B	101C	101D	101E	101F
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Dec 8-84	96	97	100	101A	101B	101C	101D	101E	101F
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Feb 8-85	96	97	100	101A	101B	101C	101D	101E	101F
Mar 8-85	96	97	100	101A	101B	101C	101D	101E	101F
Apr 8-85	96	97	100	101A	101B	101C	101D	101E	101F
May 8-85	96	97	100	101A	101B	101C	101D	101E	101F
Jun 8-85	96	97	100	101A	101B	101C			

104	204	- 1/8	Quotations in Canadian funds.
32 1/2	32 1/2	- 1/2	Quotations in cents unless marked S
50	50	+ 5	

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DMV

NEW YORK (AP)		Closing Prices, Jan. 4, 1978		Bid		Ask	
The following list a selected list of							
nel Securities							
etors Assn. over							
Cut/Ped	1 1/4	Jambw	12 12	PiedAvr	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Dent/W	18 19	Jam/WPr	5 1/4 5 1/4	PiedCrsG	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
				PiedCrs	20	20	20
				PionHib	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2

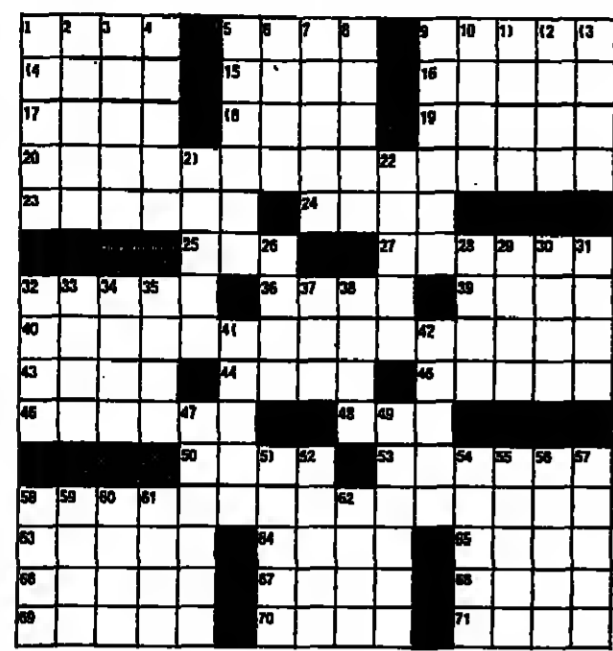
LINE

[illegible]

32. ASAP is short for telephone.
(An international call means business.)
"Long Distance is the next best thing to being there."

International Herald Tribune
We've got news for you.

CROSSWORD—By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 Down: steel
5 Chess: Reno game
9 Word with P.G., R. or X
14 Spatiate
15 "A bad excuse is better than—" (4)
16 Antelope
17 Gas-company customer
18 Region
19 Knights of—
20 Famed entrepreneurs
21 Star: Comb. form
24 Wide-awake
25 Writer: Wolfert
27 Main port for grain from the Ukraine
32 Breath suspension
33 Scram!
34 Chinese pagodas
40 "Pagliacci" theme
43 Church booklet
44 Youth prodigy
45 Narrow back street
46 —et-quarante (gambling game)
48 Water carrier
49 Elongated fish
53 City south of Roma
- DOWN**
- 58 Confusion in profusion
59 Jack's relative
60 Reno game
61 "Pine women—crazy salad!" (4)
62 Book by Byrd
63 Trolley
64 Seattle—
65 Dog named for an island
71 Kálmán operetta
- BEATLE**
- 1 His famed for oil refining
2 Bouquet for a seafarer
3 Prevent
4 He wrote "Games People Play"
5 Make overly fond
6 Copperfield's "child-wife"
7 Concerning
8 Civil War general
9 Order back
10 Soviet range
11 —in the saddle
12 Duck, in Dessau
13 W.W. II date
21 Bathsheba's mate
22 University at Providence
- ANDY CAPP**
- 26 Senator's adjective for a colleague
28 Useful bit of Latin
29 He died fighting Philistines
30 Russell—
31 "Thanks —!"
32 "Thank —!"
33 Young salmon
34 Duty — with "Raided Arms"
35 Pianist: Petri
37 Tennis word
38 Was indebted
41 Gladstone
42 Hawaiian veranda
43 Seesaw
49 Back-tik side of a ledger
51 Used baseballs
52 Boonjumb's relative
54 Wine maker's rig
55 Neighbor of Silver Springs
56 Minutest, at times
57 "I came, —"
58 Abolitionist
59 Stevens, for short
59 What a dabble makes
60 Vivid display
61 Serf
62 Uniform color of 1861

WEATHER

ALGAEV...	0 2	Unavail.	MADRID...	0 2	Fair
ALGERIA...	3 36	Snow	MILAN...	15 64	Cloudy
ALGERIA...	3 36	Snow	MILAN...	15 64	Cloudy
ALGERIA...	3 36	Snow	MILAN...	15 64	Cloudy
ALGERIA...	3 36	Snow	MILAN...	15 64	Cloudy
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ALGERIA...	3 36	Snow	MILAN...	15 64	Cloudy
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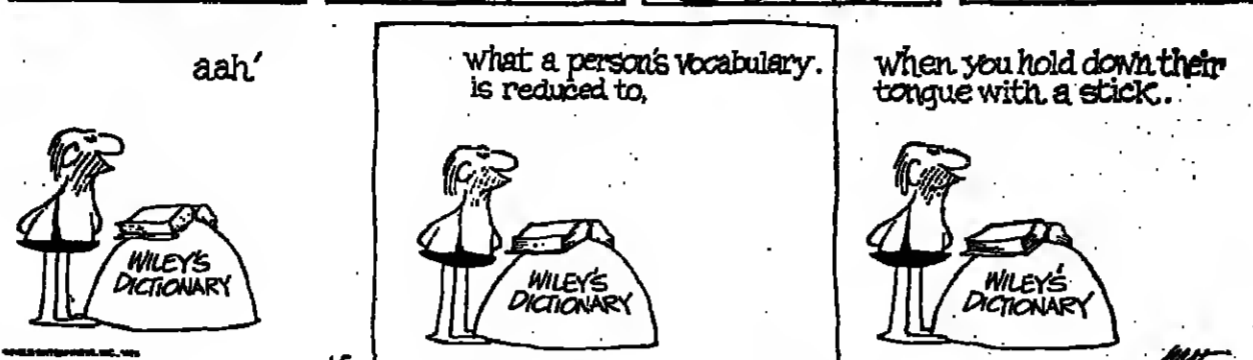
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds which are based on Swiss francs.	
Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the fund: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (q)—quarterly; (y)—yearly.	
SANKE JULIUS BAE & CO. LTD.	
(d) Backward...	SP71.10
(d) Forward...	SP71.10
(d) Backward...	SP71.10
(d) Forward...	SP71.10
SANQUE VON KERNST & CO.	
(d) Backward...	SP14.54
(d) Forward...	SP14.54
(d) Backward...	SP14.54
(d) Forward...	SP14.54
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.	
(w) Capital Int'l...	SP15.91
(w) Capital Int'l...	SP15.91
(w) Capital Int'l...	SP15.91
(w) Capital Int'l...	SP15.91
CREDIT SUISSE	
(d) Action Suisse...	SP73.50
(d) Action Suisse...	SP73.50
(d) Action Suisse...	SP73.50
(d) Action Suisse...	SP73.50
OUT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT	
(d) Out Investment...	DM21.40
(d) Out Investment...	DM21.40
(d) Out Investment...	DM21.40
(d) Out Investment...	DM21.40
FIDELITY (BERNARD)	
(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets...	SP21.15
(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets...	SP21.15
(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets...	SP21.15
(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets...	SP21.15
G.T. (BERNARD) LIMITED	
(w) G.T. Fund...	SP71.01
(w) G.T. Fund...	SP71.01
(w) G.T. Fund...	SP71.01
(w) G.T. Fund...	SP71.01
JARDINE FLEMING	
(w) Jardine Japan Fund...	SP15.50
(w) Jardine Japan Fund...	SP15.50
(w) Jardine Japan Fund...	SP15.50
(w) Jardine Japan Fund...	SP15.50
LLOYDS INT'L GROWTH	
(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth...	SP71.50
(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth...	SP71.50
(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth...	SP71.50
(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth...	SP71.50
PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS	
(w) U.S. Dollar Fund...	SP21.15
(w) U.S. Dollar Fund...	SP21.15
(w) U.S. Dollar Fund...	SP21.15
(w) U.S. Dollar Fund...	SP21.15
SEPHO	
(w) Seps Int'l A.V....	SP15.50
(w) Seps Int'l A.V....	SP15.50
(w) Seps Int'l A.V....	SP15.50
(w) Seps Int'l A.V....	SP15.50
SOPID OROUPE GENOVA	
(w) Sopid Oroupe...	SP15.50
(w) Sopid Oroupe...	SP15.50
(w) Sopid Oroupe...	SP15.50
(w) Sopid Oroupe...	SP15.50
SWISS BANK CORP.	
(d) America-Value...	SP74.25
(d) America-Value...	SP74.25
(d) America-Value...	SP74.25
(d) America-Value...	SP74.25
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND	
(d) Union Bank...	SP71.01
(d) Union Bank...	SP71.01
(d) Union Bank...	SP71.01
(d) Union Bank...	SP71.01

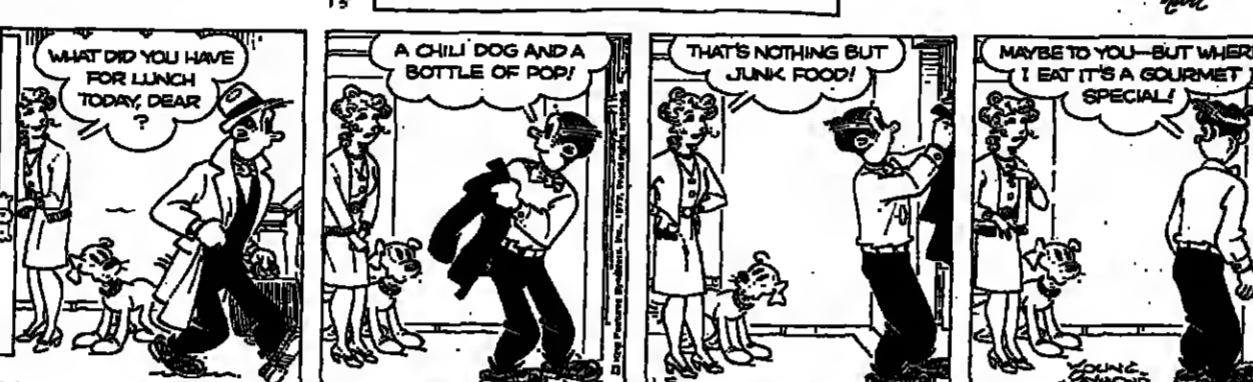
PEANUTS



B.C.



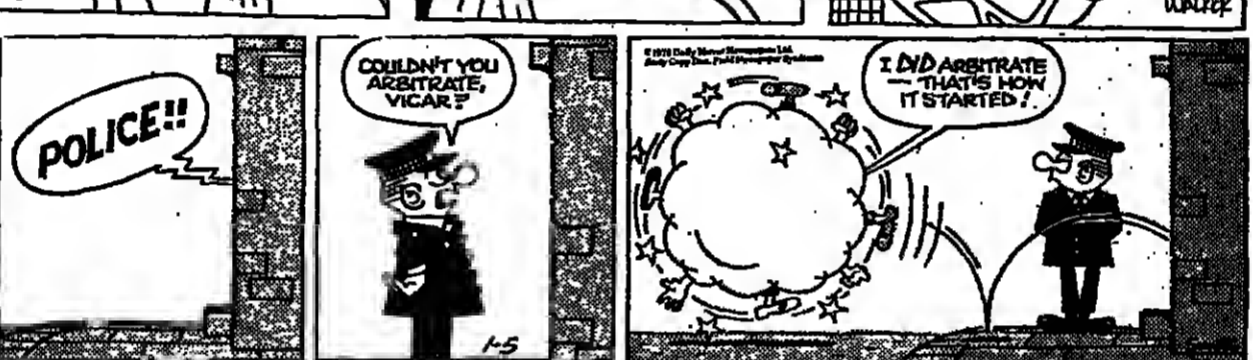
BLONDIE



BEETLE



BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



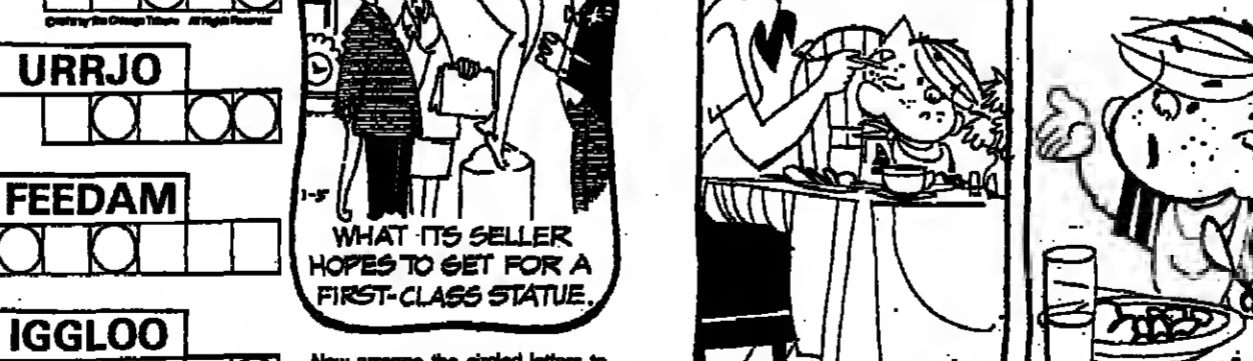
REX MORGAN



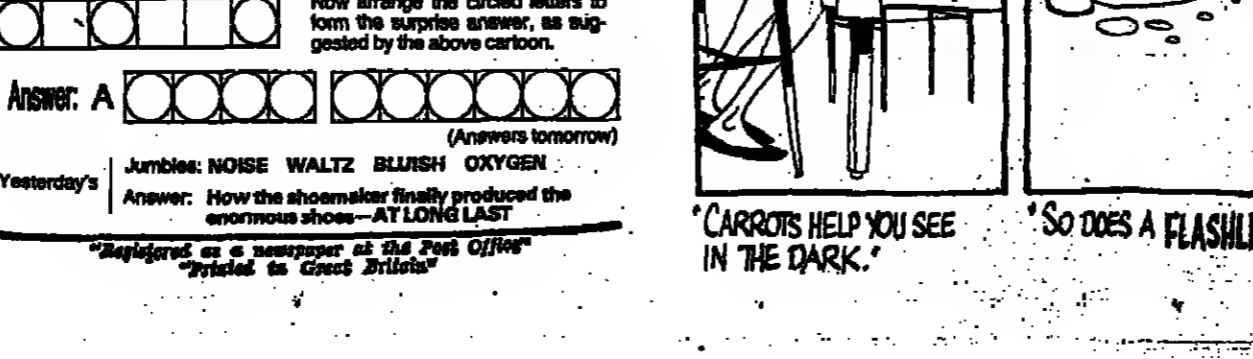
RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE



DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

MARY CURZON

By Nigel Nicolson. Harper & Row. Illustrated. 228 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by John Leonard

SHE WAS the daughter of a self-made Chicago millionaire—Levi. Letter, Marshall Field's original partner in the retail merchandising business. She married a British aristocrat—George Curzon, Member of Parliament, Viceroy of India from 1893 to 1905, and foreign secretary in the cabinets of Bonar Law and Stanley Baldwin. She bore three children, all girls, and died young, at age 38.

When George Curzon married Mary Letter, he sent a photograph of her to his acquaintance, the Amir of Afghanistan. The Amir replied: "From my knowledge of phrenology she is very wise and a well-wisher of yours and better than 1,000 men. If she should at any time thrash you, I am certain that you will have done something to deserve it."

In 11 years of marriage, she never thrashed him, although she ought to have.

When she died, one of the 1,150 letters of condolence came from Henry Adams: "I cannot talk of her. What you would say, I would only repeat. Some visions are too radiant for words. When they fade they leave life colorless."

Henry Adams and the Amir were not alone in having been charmed. So, too, were President Grover Cleveland, Lord Kitchener and the Prince of Wales; the societies of Washington, New York and London; and the entire subculture of India. She was, we are told, the most famous American woman of her time. She requires, I would think, a combination of Henry James and Paul Scott to write a book about her.

Nigel Nicolson is not that combination, although we know from his editing of the letters of Virginia Woolf that he is sympathetic to intelligent women, and from his editing of the letters and diaries of his father, Harold Nicolson, that he knows all about diplomatic service, and from his astonishing account of his parents, "Portrait of a Marriage," that he is interested in, perhaps obsessed with, the secrets of matrimony, the psychic glue of twosomes.

Mary appears not to have had any secrets, except for a couple she kept from her husband: that she was miserable in

London the first three years of their marriage, at loose ends; and that she didn't want to go back to India for a second term as his vicereine. (She was too loyal to tell him; he worked so hard he probably wouldn't have listened to her, anyway.) Everything else she recorded in her journal and her letters home, especially her letters to her father, to whom she was devoted. One stares at the photographs, and the portrait by Franz von Lenbach, who was considered by Mary to be worthy of hanging alongside Titian and Velasquez. No, they do not convey what everybody found so compelling. One reads Nicolson's book with a quiet dismay: She was bright, but not brilliant, or even witty. Her ideas were her husband's or her father's. She wrote well, but not as well as Nicolson. She had, it is generally agreed, an instinctive pulse—the most difficult character trait to portray in words.

Whereas Lord Curzon—a self-described "imperialist" who insisted on pomp for every circumstance, who might but for his arrogance have been prime minister, who would later take the novelist Elinor Glyn as his mistress, who had a bad back and wrote books on Persia and reformed the British administration in India without a quibble about Britain's business being there in the first place—is unfailingly interesting, a perfect type, the best and worst. His view, to which Nicolson seems to subscribe, was that "the British were in India not only to rule but to set an example of fair play." Thus the 9th Lancers had to be punished for murdering an Indian "coolie," but there weren't any Indians qualified to serve on his Indian Council.

Yet this same man could record for four days every word his wife said as she seemed to be dying. He would himself design a chapel with a floor of green translucent quartz, for a crypt on which marble effigies of Mary and George in his viceregal robes would stand. He loved her, even if he came to know it only in India, where he had no one else to talk to.

And Mary? She could have helped him more, and been a real person instead of an advertisement, by declaring and achieving her own independence. She did not. According to Nicolson, "The purpose and triumph of her life was to be loved by such a man as George Curzon." Assign her a role and she would play it to this day, belle of the Washington balls, wife vicereine. I hope this conclusion is intended to be ironic and cautionary—as I hope Nicolson didn't make more of the father versus the husband because he thinks it's obvious—but I'm not at all sure.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE—By Alan Truscott

Suit combinations are often equal, but some may be more equal than others, as George Orwell might have said. A declarer who sees Q-J-x in the dummy and A-10-x in his hand may think this entirely equivalent to Q-10-x opposite A-J-x. And for most practical purposes it is—but he should bear in mind that his opponents do not see matters in quite the same light.

Consider the diagramed deal. The declarer landed in six spades after his partner used a splinter bid. The jump to four hearts showed spade support, slam interest, and at most a singleton heart.

East won the opening heart lead with the ace, and after considerable thought returned the club seven. Declarer could see some chance of making the contract if he took the club ace, but the simple finesse offered the best percentage, so he finessed and went down.

East won the opening heart lead with the ace, and after considerable thought returned the club seven. Declarer could see some chance of making the contract if he took the club ace, but the simple finesse offered the best percentage, so he finessed and went down.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South: 1♣ Pass 2♣ Pass 3♣ Pass 4♥ Pass 5♥ Pass 6♥ Pass 7♥ Pass

West: 1♣ Pass 2♣ Pass 3♣ Pass 4♥ Pass 5♥ Pass 6♥ Pass 7♥ Pass

On the next trump lead, West would part with a diamond and North the club queen. On the last spade, West would have to throw another diamond, and declarer would have no trouble in judging the position. He would know that West had two kings in his last three cards, and he would confidently lead to the ace in dummy and collect West's queen to make the game.

